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The Bombay Chronicle

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ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH

VOL. XVIII NO 139— BOMBAY, SATURDAY, JUNE 14, 1930. PRICE ONE ANNA.

PROBABLE LIST OF R. T. C. DELEGATES-

Congress Members To Be Included?

FRESH DECLARATION TO DEPEND ON INTENSITY OF BOYCOTT MOVEMENT.

FOUR SUB-COMMITTEES TO BE APPOINTED.

(From a Special Correspondent)
SIMLA June 12.

I understand from a reliable source that several lists, suggesting the personnel of the Indian delegation to the Round Table Conference, have been prepared by the Reforms office. The one drawn up in consultation with Sir Sankaran Nair follows the principle that none, who has had anything to do with the Simon Commission in one form or another, should attend the Round Table Conference. It is for this reason that men like Sir A. P. Patro and Sir Mohamad Shafi do not figure on this list.

It appears that the Indian delegation is to consist of 50 delegates to be chosen as under:—

British India	35
Indian States	10
European and Anglo-Indians	3
Burma	2

The list, referred to above, contains the following names:—

BRITISH INDIA (35).

CONGRESS.—

Mahatma Gandhi; Pandit Motilal Nehru; Mr V. J. Patel; Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru; Dr. Ansari and Mr. Sen Gupta.

LIBERALS.—

Sir T. B. Sapru; Sir P. S. Sivaswamy Iyer; Rt. Hon. Srinivas Sastri; Sir C. P. Ramaswamy Iyer, Sir Chimanlal Setalvad and Mr. Chintamani.

HINDU MAHASABHA.—

Pandit Madan Monan Malaviya, Mr. N. C. Kelkar and Dr. Moonje.

MUSLIMS.—

H. H. the Aga Khan, Mr. Jinnah, Sir Ali Imam; Moulana Mohamed Ali; Sir Abdur Rahim; Sir Fazli Hussain; Moulana Zafar All Khan and Mr. Fazl-ul-Haq.

SIKHS.—

Sir Sunder Singh Majitha and Sardar Sardul Singh Cavasheer.

CHRISTIANS.—

Mr. Ratnaswamy and Mr. Joseph Baptista.

PARSIS.—

Sir P. C. Sethna and Mr. K. F. Nariman.

NON-BRAHMINS.—

Mr. A. Ramaswamy Mudaliar and Mr. Shanmukham Chetty.

COMMERCE AND INDUSTRIES.—

Sir P. Thakurdas, Lala Harkishenlal Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola or Sir Rajendranath Mukherjee.

LABOUR.—

Mr. N. M. Joshi.

INDIAN STATES (10)

The Maharajas of Bikaner, Baroda, Alwar, Kashmer and Jam Sahib, the Nawab of Bhopal, Sir Mirza Ismail (Mysore), Sir Akbar Hydari (Hyderabad), Sir M. Visvesaryya and Col. Haksar.

ANGLO-INDIANS AND EUROPEARNS.—

Sir D'Arcy Lindsay, Col. Crawford and Col. Gidney.

BURMANS.—

Maung Tok Kyi and U. Ba Pe.

WILL MAHATMA ACCEPT?

The above list presupposes that the terms of the Round Table Conference should be such as to commend themselves to Mahatma Gandhi, viz., that the Conference should meet to frame a constitution for India, securing the "substance of independence"

The fact that Sir Mohamad Habibullah has been requested to proceed to Geneva, in place of Sir Fazli Hussain, confirms the view that the Education Member of the Viceroy's Council will be temporarily relieved of his duties to represent his community at the London Conference.

FOUR SUB-COMMITTEES.

It is further understood that four Sub-Committees will be appointed by the Government of India to prepare material for the Conference on the subjects of Army Frontier reforms, Local Self-Government and Education.

The one relating to Frontier reforms has already begun its work under the guidance of Sir Fazli Hussain.

BOYCOTT TO DECIDE ISSUE.

It is apprehended in official circles that the Viceroy or the Premier will be constrained to make a fresh gesture to the Congress if the movement for the boycott of British goods is kept up at its present level. But the die-hard elements hope that the two recent Ordinances will crush the boycott movement thereby obviating the necessity of any fresh or specific declaration.

AMRITSAR JATHA ARRESTED.

—:o:—

Muslim Congressman Jailed.

LAHORE, June 13.

The 5th Shahidi Jatha of 25 volunteers proceeding from Amritsar to Peshawar was arrested at Sargodha yesterday. It is alleged that they were severely beaten by the Police, which resulted in serious injuries.

Giani Sardar Singh, President of the District Congress Committee, Jullunder, Messrs. Girdharilal Secretary, Nakodar, Tirtha Ram and Hari Ram were ordered by the Additional District Magistrate today, and Pandit Jagannath, President of the Phillour Congress Committee, yesterday, to furnish securities of various amounts, for one year, under Section 108 Cr. P. C. But they refused to do that, and preferred to go to jail for one year.

The Nakodar riot case against Maulana Abdul Rahman and Mr. Girdharlal of Nakodar, Sardar Hari Singh of Jullunder (already sentenced to one year each), Mr. Bachin Singh Rurka Kalan (already sentence to four months,) Mr. Naubat Rai Sehgal, Mr. Jagat Ram, President of the Congress Committee, Nakodor, and others was withdrawn by the District Magistrate, to-day.

"UNMENTIONABLE DEEDS UPON VOLUNTEERS."

Mr. H. B. Tyabji's Indictment.

"SATYAGRAHIS PIERCED WITH THORNS AND FLUNG INTO DITCHES."

The following statement has been issued by Mr. Hoosein B. Tyabji regarding the Government Communique on Dharasana raids:—

I am asked to make a statement in reply to the Press Note issued by the Director of Information on Tuesday last which appeared in papers on Thursday the 12th instant relating to the atrocities at Dharasana. I must at the outset express gratification that the authorities have not ignored our complaints and have at least condescended to notice them. After a very careful perusal I regret I have to come to the conclusion that it is based upon the principle of accepting official statements without any scrutiny, biassed and, therefore, worthless.

OFFICIALS STAND AS ACCUSED.

Our original statement was conceived in a spirit of public service which is ever consistent with good government. We appealed to Government which does not mean the intermediartes, the petty officials or even the high officials, but the central authorities responsible for the guidance and control over the affairs in India. We appealed to them to stop the atrocities which we thought were approved or sanctioned or acquiesced in by them. Our statement was a presentation of the case of the subjects to the rulers. Since the Government repudiate their approval, sanction or acquiescence, the intermediaries, however high in their office stand in the position of the accused. And as the Press Note says that these Government officers in charge of the operations were present throughout and day to day submitted detailed accounts concerning each raid and the measures taken to defeat it". There cannot now be any question of their own personal responsibility for the accusation. The Government Press Note gives the version of these accused, and this version appears to be the judgment itself. Happy accused to be able to read the judgment! Let me not be unfair. I do not desire to be.

NOT 2 BUT 300 STRETCHER CASES

The judgment is corroborated with two arguments: (1) the accused themselves from day to day made statements that they were perfectly innocent. Does this need a reply? (2) That on the 26th May when the Dharasana Camp was "cleared up" only two cases were alleged to necessitate removal on stretchers, and thus proving conclusively that the alleged atrocities were all imaginary "shamming" and "feigning", and in the opinion of the "Times of India" our statement "was refuted sentence by sentence" by this single fact. But how disingenuous this statement! The reason that there were only two such cases was that more than 300 have already been removed from this temporary Dharasana Camp (Untadi) and a large number besides these 300 were at Jillimoria (see statement by Dr. Bhaskar Patel, M.D., of Freiburgh) What comment need be made upon judgment most strongly based on such a fact! I appeal to Government in dealing with the grievances of the subjects against their officials however high, to be judicial and just and not to act unduly and improperly with an 'esprit de corps' of the service and supporting their brother officials to the despair of the subject. Is the case we presented shattered? Is it affected in the least? I think it is corroborated. Let me examine it.

NOT SAFE FOR SPECTATORS!

We went to see the raid, to a place midway between the village of Untadi and the Salt Depot which is a mile away. We stood a furlong away from the peaceful demonstrators, the Satyagrahis pledged to non-violence who went as martyrs without sticks or weapons, to suffer. We were advised by the officials whom we charge with excesses, to get away from there as it was not safe. Why not safe for us? Why should they make it unsafe for us? We charge them for having made it unsafe for us. What justification for taking such step against the Satyagrahis that the place anywhere for a mile around should be unsafe? Unsafe in the streets of the Untadi village too!

CONCLUSIVE PROOF OF EXCESSES

Is it not a conclusive proof that there was ercess as to violence used in resisting the peaceful raiders, excess as to the area to which the violence was spread, and excess as to the class of people against whom it could be justified! But we said we saw with our own eyes mounted European Sawars dashing at full gallop through the streets with sticks one and a half to two inches thick and one man was beaten and another run over sus-

(Continued on page 9.)

CALCUTTA SATYAGRAHI.

—:o:—

Refuses Special Treatment.

BENGAL ORDINANCE VICTIMS.

CALCUTTA, June 13.

Charges under Section 124A was framed against Mr. Satis Das-Gupta by the Chief Presidency Magistrate in connection with an article published in the Satyagraha Bulletin.

Mr. Das-Gupta said he did not want any special privilege as a political prisoner and wanted to be classed as an ordinary convict.

Two Satyagrahis were sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 50 each in default to undergo one month simple imprisonment for selling Satyagraha Bulletins.

JAILED FOR DISTURBANCE.

Mr. Kalicharan Singh and four others were sentenced to eight days imprisonment for creating disturbance in Clive Street by crying "Bande Mataram."

One of the two volunteers arrested yesterday for picketing liquor shop in Chitpur was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 75 in default to undergo three months simple imprisonment.

The case against the second accused was adjourned on his complaint of Police assault.

BENGAL ORDINANCE VICTIMS.

A batch of 20 young men describing themselves as Civil Disobedience Volunteers was arrested under the Bengal Ordinance at Midnapur.

Mr. Khudiram Ghose, ex-President of the Panchayat, who was convicted of the offence of intimidating chowkidars for refusal to resign from Government service has been acquitted on appeal by the Sessions Judge.

Volunteers are picketing liquor and foreign goods shops and an organised propaganda has been started in several parts of Sylhet district, for non-payment of taxes.

NON-PAYMENT OF TAXES.

In Rajtouri centre an agitation has been started for non-payment of taxes, introduction of charka, and settlement of disputes by arbitration.

At a largely attended meeting of ladies at Kushtia in the premises of the Congress Office, it was resolved that Satyagraha picketers who were arrested must be replaced and that an ultimatum should be sent to the local practising lawyers to take to village propaganda work, and to contribute to the Congress fund from their daily income. Picketing of liquor and opium shops is in full swing.—Free Press.

FIT FOR HORSES.

—:o:—

Sabarmati Jail Diet.

BOMBAY, June 13.

With reference to the food supplied to the political prisoners in Sabarmati Jail, Mr. Kantilal Variawalal has sent the following statement to the Press:—

"Every prisoner is given 24 ounces of wheat flour or bajri flour, which contains a considerable quantity of dust. Every morning a mixture of this flour, water and salt is prepared and supplied as 'tale' At 10 a.m. 'rotlas' made of this flour are given together with 'chanani dal' or 'lila mag' fit for horses). In the evening, the food consists of 'rotals' and vegetables which taste like grass. Every prisoner is reduced by 9 or 10 pounds in weight'.—Free Press.

Congress Work In Meerut.

—:o:—

MEERUT, June 10.

Vigorous village propaganda is going on in the district. Picketing of foreign cloth shops is in full swing. Many piece-goods merchants have agreed not to sell foreign cloth for one year. Picketing of liquor shops will be started shortly.

Mr. Ataullashah Bukhari of Peshawar addressed a meeting, when he exhorted the Muslims to join the Satyagraha movement.

The number of Muslim volunteers in the Satyagraha camp is daily increasing.—Free Press.

GOOD-BYE COLLEGES!

—:o:—

Gujarat Students' Resolve.

FREEDOM FIRST: DEGREES NEXT.

AHMEDABAD, June 12.

The Conference of the collegians of Gujarat met this afternoon amidst scenes of great enthusiasm under the presidentship of Mr. Kumarappa, Professor, Gujarat Vidyapith.

The Conference was well attended and collegians from all parts of Gujarat had come in spite of short notice.

The President asked the students not to take a holiday by suspending their studies but to spread themselves in villages for going constructive and propaganda work.

ONE YEAR'S RESOLVE.

Mr. Jivalal Dewan, Secretary of the Provincial Congress Committee, asked those present if they could attend college when their leaders were in jail. He appealed to them to give up studies for one year and keep the Colleges at Ahmedabad and Surat empty.

The Conference resolved that students should not join colleges till the end of the present national fight. It also passed resolutions congratulating those that had gone to jail from amongst the youth and those that had received lathi blows at Dharasana.

AHMEDABAD COLLEGIANS' FUTURE.

The Secretaries of the Gujarat College Boycott Committee are taking signatures from students intending to join college on two sets of pledges.

One of the sets binds down that the signatories shall not attend college as long as the present national fight continues. The other set binds down that signatories shall not join Gujarat College.—Free Press.

POLICE OPEN FIRE.

—:o:—

Security From "Swarajya."

MADRAS, June 13.

The keeper of the "Swarajya" press, and printer and publisher were served with notices from Government demanding a security of Rs. 2,000 from each under the Press Ordinance. The paper is suspending publication from today.

Sjt. A. Subbiah, private secretary to Sjt. C. Rajgopalachari and Sjt. Venkatraman, Manager of the Tamil Nadu Congress Committee Office were arrested and taken to Mannargudi.

A report from Tindivanam states that on the conviction of two salt law breakers, considerable crowd gathered and stoned the Police on duty. Several Policemen were injured. The Police, it is reported, opened fire.—Free Press.

First Test Match.

—:o:—

SENSATIONAL COLLAPSE IN ENGLISH BATTING.

LONDON, June 13.

Nottingham.—The first test match of present series, between England and Ausrtalia, commenced here to-day. The wicket was good. England batted first, opening their innings with their famous pair, Hobbs and Sutcliffe. After a good start,—first wicket having fallen at fiftythree—there was a sensational collapse and four wickets were down for seventyone. Hobbs is still not out with twentyfive.—Reuter.

LAHORE BOMB CARE.

—:o:—

LAHORE, June 13.

In the High Court to-day Justice Bhide held a preliminary hearing of the application for a writ of habeas corpus made by Master Sundersingh, father of Mr. Dhruvadev, proprietor of the Bombay Photo House, New Delhi, who was arrested on the 4th June in connection with the Lahore bomb explosion. His Lordship directed issue of notice.—Free Press.

Congress Bulletin Editor Convicted.

19-YEAR OLD JAYANT GETS TWO YEARS HARD LABOUR.

MAGISTRATE'S THREAT TO WOMEN.

Mr. Jayant Dalal, the Editor, Printer and Publisher of the "Congress Bulletin", was sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment on Friday by the Chief Presidency Magistrate. Except a few ladies and lawyers no outsiders were admitted to the Court-room. After transacting the preliminary business, Mr. Jayant's case was taken in hand at about noon and lasted about half an hour.

PRESENTS FOR JAYANT.

When Mr. Jayant was brought to the Court, he was presented with handespun yarn garlands by several ladies and girl members of the Youth League.

Mr. G. L. Walker, Public Prosecutor to the Government of Bombay, in opening the case for the prosecution, said that the accused was charged under Section 124-A I. P. C., in respect of an article in the "Congress Bulletin" on May 16, 1930.

Giving a brief history of the "Bulletin", Mr. Walker said it was the official organ of the B. P. C. C., whose avowed object was to overthrow the Government established in British India professedly by non-violent methods. The B. P. C. C. enlisted a number of volunteers and formed a "War Council". The first sample copy of the "Congress Bulletin" appeared on the 21st April, 1930, and the following day regular copies were issued, the accused having declared himself as printer and publisher.

HIS "OFFENCE."

From the 22nd April till his arrest the accused remained printer and publisher except two or three days when some other men took charge.

The "Bulletin" was printed at "Dattatraya Press" at Girgaon. On the 27th April the Press Ordinance was brought into force and the "Bulletin" was printed on a cyclostyle press. On the 15th May the Chief Presidency Magistrate issued an order under Section 144 prohibiting the publication of the "Bulletin" and in the issue of the 16th May a challenge was taken up against this order.

"DON'T RECOGNISE BRITISH INDIA."

It stated:—"The B. P. C. C. will wage relentless non-violent war against the Government." It also stated: "We do not know or recognise British India, there is only one India and that is "Our India". ..... Satyagraha Committee's loyalty to the people imposed upon it a duty to be disloyal to the Government."

On the 21st May the Congress House was raided and in the course of the search three cyclostyle machines and some papers were seized. Among the papers was a small piece of paper which contained the handwriting of the accused. This handwriting tallied with the signature of the accused on the Declaration before the Chief Presidency Magistrate as Printer and Publisher. On the 6th of June the Congress House was again raided and some papers and Bulletins were seized.

800,000 SIKHS.

Mr. Walker read some portions of the Bulletins seized of different dates. In a Bulletin dated 13th May it was stated that the B. P. C. C.'s duty was to destroy British Imperialism and liberate India. In the Bulletin of the 14th May there was a headline "Bombay Governor condones murder". A portion of the Bulletin of 16th May said: "Eight lakhs of Sikhs will come to fight the tyrannical Government."

This month they had gone still further. An attempt was made to spread open mutiny among the Indian army and revolution among the Indian constables. Mr. Walker submitted that though he was entitled to read many more portions of the Bulletins to strengthen his case, he had selected only one Bulletin, viz., of the 16th May for the purpose of this case.

DESAI'S EVIDENCE.

Inspector M. N. Desai of Bombay C. I. D. then gave evidence in regard to the arrest of the accused on the 11th instant and also of the search at the Congress House in which the "Bulletins" of different dates stated by Mr. Walker were seized. Mr. Prabhakar Trimbak, Judicial Clerk of the Chief Presidency Magistrate, gave evidence regarding the Declaration made by the accused as Printer and Publisher of the "Congress Bulletin."

"NO."

When asked by the Magistrate if he wished to make any statement the accused said: "I do not want to take any part in the proceedings."

His Worship: Do you wish to answer questions by way of explanation?

A.: I do not want to take any part in the proceedings.

Q.: Do-you wish to call any witness?

A.: No.

Q.: Do you wish to address?

A.: No.

TWO YEARS' JAIL.

The Magistrate then proceeded to give his judgment and said that the object of the writer was to excite hatred against the established Government and the intention of the publisher of the Bulletin was to overthrow the Government and bring it into contempt by distortion of facts and fabricating lies. He therefore thought that a deterrent sentence was necessary and sentenced the accused to two years' rigorous imprisonment.

Mr. Walker then requested the Magistrate to order the three cyclostyle presses seized to be confiscated. He admitted that there were conflicting opinions on this question. His Worship said he would order confiscation under the Press Act.

MAGISTRATE'S THREAT TO WOMEN.

Some ladies shouted "Jayant-ki-jai" on hearing the sentence when the Magistrate warned them that if they made any demonstration he would not allow ladies in the Court next time.

Mr. Dalal was then taken to Arthur Road Jail amidst shouts of "Bande Mataram" and "Mahatma Gandhi-ki-Jay."

SIR H. SEGRAVE DEAD.

Miss England Second Meets With An Accident.

LONDON, June 13.

Sir Henry Segrave's "Miss England II" capsized while Sir Henry was making an attempt at speed record on Lake Windermere. Sir H. Segrave and one mechanic were rescued, latter being injured. Second mechanic is missing and it is feared he has been drowned.—Reuter.

(Later)—Sir Henry Segrave is dead,—Reuter.

(Sir H. Segrave was the holder of World's Speed record on land, when at Daytona he attained a speed of over 310 miles per hour in his specially constructed car.

He was anxious to create new records on the sea, or rather wrest the laurels from America, which has been supreme, since some time past).

Madras Youth League Secretary And Others Jailed.

VEDARANYAM, June 11.

Mr. D. P. Ramaswamy, Secretary, of the Madras Youth League, and Mr. S. Ganesan, leader of the Satyagraha camp at Vedaranyam, and six volunteers were sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment yesterday.—Free Press.

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HOSTEL AT ANDHERI—INDIVIDUAL ATTENTION to studies and character.

For prospectus apply to:—
BHAGAT RAM KUMAR, M.A., (Oxon).
Principal.
M 611

BE QUALIFIED ACCOUNTANT for P. W. D., Mercantile and Govt. Offices.—By passing the Senior Book-keeping and Accountancy Examination of the London Chamber of Commerce to be held in November, 1930, at the Gann's Shorthand Institute, Aligarh. Four to Five Months' Postal tuition for Guaranteed Success. Fee moderate in instalments. Position found when qualified. Apply sharp for Admission to the PRINCIPAL.
M 769

PARSEE M.A., LL.B., having ten years' experience as a tutor will coach up school and college students at their own residence Apply Box No 2562, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
M R2572

MAHARASHTRA COLLEGE OF COMMERCE

RE-OPENS 16th June, 1930.

FEES MODERATE

Please enrol between 8 and 9 a.m.

C/o. CHIKITSAK SAMOOH SCHOOL, GIRGAON.

PARSEE GRADUATE guarantees success to Matric and High School Girls and Boys in Mathematics, Science, Languages. General Conversational English speedily taught to Ladies at their own residence. Terms moderate. Apply Box No. 2560, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
M R 2569

THE ROYAL DENTAL HOMOEO INSTITUTE, DELHI—Please apply to the Principal Dr. R. R. Gupta, H.M.D. for free prospectus to learn Dentistry, Homoeopathy, Electro Homoeopathy, Biochemistry and secure Diplomas of L.D.Sc., M.B.H., M.B.E.H., and M.S.B. etc. respectively.
M R 2521

EXPERT INDIVIDUAL TUITION in Shorthand, Accountancy, Typewriting, Banking, Secretaryship, Insurance Canvassing, Correspondence, Salesmanship. New term commences from 15th June Preperation for L C C; F C R A; N U T D Com. M C; F I S A; C C S and other examinations. Terms Easy Payment. Apply LENTIN'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, 33, Meadows Street.
E R2601

Loans

WANTED—FINANCIAL PARTNER to invest upto Rs. 5,000 in Cinema House business. Most profitable concern. Apply Box No. 1, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
L R 2589

Trade Announcement.

AN OLD DISPENSARY for immediate sale. Owner leaving Bombay. Apply Dr. GUGALIA, Kansara Chawl, Kalbadevi Road.
T 2605

FINANCIER invites scheme for promoting Indian Industry. Particulars to Box No. 15, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
T R 2612.

PETROL SAVER "VIX" Model 'B' Rs. 30 each, gives 1/4 or more mileage. Apply:—A. DOSTMAHOMED & CO., 105, Bhandari Street, Bombay 3.
T R 2592

VERY IMPORTANT.—We can supply PURE SWADESHI BLANKETS and KHADDAR at cheaper rates. Trial order will convince you and make you our permanent customer. GANESHIMALL DUNICHAND, Panipat.
T R2588

FOR SALE—Good second-hand serviceable 31 lbs. per yard flat footed Rails available for immediate disposal. Further particulars and prices from MANECKCHUND JIVRAJ & CO., Darukhana, Post No. 10, Bombay. Telegrams "Railplant."
T R 2534

AUCTION SALE TO-MORROW (SUNDAY), the 15th instant, at 10 a.m. (S. T.) of very valuable teak and blackwood most durable and decent complete Bunglow Furniture, Safe with stand, Gramophone records, carpets, E. lamps, brass and chinaware, E. Fan, Wall clock, glassware, crockery, etc., etc., at Chawpatty Sea Face, Babulal Mansion, near Marina Mansion, Auctioneers, VORA & CO., Tele. No. 22004.
T R2604

GENERAL TYPEWRITERS (Bombay) Co., 24 Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay, is an Indian Firm, with Indian Capital and Indian Staff right through. Dealers in Typewriters New & Second-hand; Typewriter parts; ribbons etc. REPAIRERS of ALL MAKES of Typewriters & Duplicators. Twenty years' experience. Satisfaction guaranteed. SHORTHAND & TYPEWRITING TAUGHT.
T 826

Matrimonial

INTERNATIONAL MATRIMONIAL AGENCY—Ladies and Gentlemen Europeans, Jews, Parsis, Hindus all communities apply with full particulars and photos Strictly confidential. Apply post-Box No. 899, Bombay.
M R2590

Public Notices.

WANTED.

A SECRETARY for the Akola Municipal Committee on pay Rs. 125 rising to Rs. 250 by an annual increment of Rs. 10 and Rs. 7-1/2 Cycle allowance p.m. The applicant should state his age and present occupation. The applicant should fully state past experience and qualifications and enclose copies of testimonials, if any. The Committee will consider the question of giving a start of higher pay than Rs. 125 to a really deserving and qualified candidate. The applications must reach the undersigned on or before the 30th June 1930.

P. B. GOLE,
President,
Municipal Committee, Akola.
Akola, dated 10-6-1930.
928

WANTED.

WANTED—B.A.LL.B. for the post of F.C. Magistrate and Nyayadhis. Apply stating experience, caste, age and the pay required, on or before the 25th June, 1930 to the undersigned.

DEWAN,
Balasinor State
897

THE SYDENHAM COLLEGE OF COMMERCE, BOMBAY 1.

CLASSES to prepare candidates for the Government Diploma in Accountancy Examination will commence at the above College—the only Government institution in this Presidency preparing candidates for the said examination from 21st June, 1930. The classes provide for proper individual attention, which is made possible owing to a comparatively small number of students, and a systematic course or study under highly qualified staff. A few seats are available in the College Hostel. Apply sharp to the PRINCIPAL.
674

Public Notices.

NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the post of a LECTURER in Logic, Islamia College, Calcutta, on Rs. 150—10—400 from July, 1930. Candidates should possess high academic qualifications. Applications which should contain information about proficiency in Athletics and previous teaching experience must reach the undersigned by the 23rd June, 1930. Candidates having Psychology as a subject for the M.A. Examination will be preferred. Candidates whose mother-tongue is not Bengali will be required to pass the Bengali Examination of the Education Department by the Higher Standard. Applications from suitable Muslims specially invited.

(Sd.) A. H. HARLEY,
Principal,
Islamia College, Calcutta.
934

THE INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the SIXTEENTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Industrial & Prudential Assurance Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Jehangir Wadia Bldg., Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, on SATURDAY, 14th June, 1930, at 2-45 P.M. to transact business.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 6th June to 21st June, 1930, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
JIVANLAL DASTUR & CO.,
Secretaries and Managers.
Bombay, 30th May, 1930.
936

THE INDORE MALWA UNITED MILLS LTD.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TWENTY-THIRD ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, "Currimbhoy House." No. 12-14, Outram Road, Fort, Bombay, on FRIDAY, the 27th day of June, 1930, at 3 P.M. (S.T.), to transact the following business.

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account for the year ending 31st December, 1929.
2. To sanction the declaration of a dividend.
3. To elect Directors in the place of those who retire by rotation but who are eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.
5. To transact any other business the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company, as notified in the press, were closed from TUESDAY, the 27th day of May, 1930, to TUESDAY, the 10th day of June, 1930, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM & SONS, LIMITED,
Secretaries, Treasurers & Agents.
Bombay, 12th June, 1930.

N.B.—The Dividend when sanctioned, will be made payable at the Registered Office of the Company No. 12-14, Outram Road, Fort, Bombay or at the Company's Office at Indore on and after SATURDAY, the 28th day of June, 1930, between the hours of 11-30 and 3-30 P.M. (S.T.), excepting SATURDAY, when it will be paid between 11-30 and 1-30 P.M. (S. T.), to those Shareholders whose names stand on the Register on MONDAY, the 26th day of May, 1930, and the Dividend Warrants will be posted to each Shareholder to his last given address.
938

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

TENDER FOR 2-1/2" TO 3" SHAHABAD STONE SLABS".

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Chief Officer, Bombay Improvement Trust, at his Office at Esplanade Road, Fort, upto 3 p.m. (B. T.) on WEDNESDAY, the 25th of June, 1930, for the supply of 34,933 square feet of 2-1/2" to 3" Shahabad Stone Slabs during year 1930-1931 ending 31-3-1931.

Forms of Tender and Specification can be had from the Trust Engineer's Office on payment of Rs. 2 a copy.

Tender forms will not be sent by V. P. P.

D. N. BARIA, I.C.E.,
Engineer-in-Charge,
Northern Division.
13-6-1930.
940

Public Notices.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

ADDITIONAL MOTIONS to the following effect of which notices have been received will be placed before the Ordinary Monthly Meeting of the Corporation called for MONDAY, the 16th June, 1930, at 3 p.m. (Bombay Time):—

73—74. From Dr. Accacio G. Viegas—(73) For expressing opinion that with a view to avoid delay permission of Government be obtained to the laying down of sewers which are common to both the Love Grove and Worli Point Sewage Outfalls and (74) For expressing opinion that Messrs. Midgley Taylor's Firm's opinion on the revised scheme of the Drainage of the North of the Island be obtained instead of that of Messrs. Dodd and Watson.

75—76. From Mr. B. G. Parelkar—For obtaining the Commissioner's report (75) on the necessity of extending the present Mahomedan Cemetery on Parel Tank Road and (76) On the advisability of providing public conveniences in the recreation grounds opposite the King Edward Memorial Hospital for the use of visitors and mourners.

77. From Dr. S. S. Batliwala, seconded by Capt. J. Alban D'Souza—For expressing regret at the death of Dr. J. E. Sandilands, late Executive Health Officer of the Bombay Municipality.

78. From Mr. V. G. Setalvad, seconded by Mr. M. N. Talpade—For requesting the President to fix a day for enabling the Corporation's representatives on the Public Bodies to give an account of the performance of their duties.

79. From Mr. Shivdas Champsy Thakkar—For expressing opinion that the Indian National Flag should be put up on the Head Municipal Office.

80. From Mr. L. R. Tairsee—For extending to Miss Ida Dickinson civic greetings and conferring on her Freedom of the City.

81. From Dr. Poonsey H. Metsheri, seconded by Mr. M. M. Desai and several other Councillors—For moving Government to amend Clause (b) of Section 16(1) of the Municipal Act so as to disqualify persons who are convicted of moral turpitude from being Councillors.

By Order of the President,
R. P. DESAI,
Municipal Secretary.

Municipal Corporation Office
Bombay, 13th June, 1930.
942

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. A. C. WARNER, Superintendent, The Bombay Seamen's Society, is not authorised to pledge the credit of the Society.

By Order of the Committee,
CYRIL E. LEMAN,
Honorary Secretary,
The Bombay Seamen's Society.
5th June, 1930.
941

Legal Notices.

NOTICE.

MESSRS. MULLA & MULLA beg to inform their clients that owing to want of space in their Office premises, they intend to destroy all records prior to 1925. If any clients are desirous of taking away their papers, they are requested to do so on or before the 15th day of July, 1930, after which date the same will be destroyed.

Dated this 13th day of June, 1930.

MULLA & MULLA.
944

HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.

INSOLVENCY NO. 431 OF 1930.
Re: HUSSEINBHAI SULEMAN MITHA, of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitant, carrying on business at Khand Bazar, without the Fort of Bombay. ... ... A Debtor.
Ex parte: Messrs. LAKHMICHAND VASANJI & CO., a Firm ... Petitioning Creditors.

On the 12th day of June 1930, an order was made by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay in its Insolvency Jurisdiction adjudging the abovenamed Debtor as an Insolvent.

H. A. VAKIL.
Ag. Insolvency Registrar.
Dated this 12th day of June, 1930.
943

Legal Notices

NOTICE.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to the Public that our clients, Messrs. DHIRAJLAL NAROTTAMDAS and MANHARLAL DWARKADAS MEHTA and RAMDUTT SHREEGOPAL, who were carrying on business in partnership as Mill and Gin Stores Suppliers in the name of The Star Trading Co., have DISSOLVED the said partnership by consent as and from the 5th day of May, 1930. Messrs. Dhirajlal Narottamdas and Manharlal Dwarkadas have taken over the furniture, stock-in-trade and the good-will as well as benefits of contracts and agencies in the said business with a right to carry on the same either alone or in partnership with other persons. The said Ramdutt Shrigopal has nothing to do with the said business from the said date.

Dated this 13th day of June, 1930.

SHAH & CO.,
Attorneys for Messrs. Dhirajlal Narottamdas, Manharlal Dwarkadas and Ramdutt Shreegopal.
935

NOTICE OF SALE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to the Public that GULAMALI HAJI KARMALI, of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitant, has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our clients. All persons having any claim to or interest in the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, mortgage, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lease, incumbrance, lien, charge, maintenance, easement or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at 36, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without regard to any claim not so made known as aforesaid and the same will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All those several pieces or parcels of land or ground together with two pakka built chawls and one kachha built chawl and privies standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Waterfield Road, Bandra, Taluka South Salsette, Bombay Suburban District, and in the Registration Sub-District of Bandra, containing by admeasurement about 4,500 square yards or thereabouts, forming portion of 3 large pieces of land, bearing the following numbers:—

	Survey No.	Pot No.	Entry No.
(1)	48	7	591
	48	8	518
	46	1	411
	48	2	524D
	56	5	411
	48	4-5-10	187
(2)	46	8	562
	48	6	188
	50	1-4-5	204
	48	portions of 4-5	187
(3)	48	3 (formerly pot No. ?)	186

and all which several pieces of land are bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the North partly by the property belonging to the Vendor, partly by the property belonging to Louis Francis Pareira and partly by the property belonging to Rajabally Mahomed being final plot No. 108, on or towards the East by the Waterfield Road, on or towards the South by the Bhabha Municipal Hospital, and on or towards the West by Survey Nos. 47-49, the property of Mary Petronix Dias, Ghaspal Powloo Ghoshal and others.

Dated this 12th day of June, 1930.

MOHILE & PAREKH,
Purchasers' Attorneys.
939

HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.

INSOLVENCY No. 422 of 1930.

Re: NURUDIN ABDULHUSEIN GHIAVALA, lately carrying on business in the name of Pioneer Paper Mart, Wakfield House in Ballard Pier Estate of the Port Trust ..... A Debtor.
Ex parte: Messrs. SHAIKH AHMED SHAIKH DAWOOD, a firm .... Petitioning Creditors.

On the 11th day of June, 1930, an order was made by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay in its Insolvency Jurisdiction adjudging the abovenamed Debtor as an Insolvent.

Dated this 11th day of June, 1930.

H. A. VAKIL.
Ag. Insolvency Registrar.
933

Digitized by Maharashtra State Archives from the Government of Maharashtra on 14 April, 2017

SHIPPING.

P. & O. BRITISH INDIA
(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND).
MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE.

P. & O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH and LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES (CALLING AT MALTA EVERY ALTERNATE WEEK.)

	Steamers.	Tons.
1930		
June		
14th	Comorin	
21st	Maloja x	16,132
28th	Razmak	20,227
July		10,857
5th	Ranpura*	16,601
12th	Malwa	11,000
19th	Naldera x	16,088
26th	Rawalpindi	16,619
Aug.		
2nd	Morea*	10,946
9th	Kaisar-I-Hind	11,518
16th	Narkunda x	16,572
23rd	Macedonia	11,120
30th	Rajputana*	16,568
Sept.		
6th	Ranpura	16,601
13th	Mooltan x	20,847
20th	Ranchi	16,650
27th	Mantua*	10,946
Oct.		
4th	Viceroy of India	19,648
11th	Comorin x	16,132
18th	Kaisar-I-Hind	11,518
25th	Razmak	10,857
Nov.		
1st	Rajputana	16,568
8th	Naldera x	16,088
15th	Ranpura	16,601
22nd	Morea*	10,954
29th	Razmak	10,857
Dec.		
6th	Narkunda*	16,572
13th	Viceroy of India	19,648
20th	Rawalpindi x	16,619
27th	Kaisar-I-Hind	11,518
1931.		
	Mooltan x	20,952
10th	Comorin	16,132
17th	Ranchi*	16,650
24th	Ranpura	16,601
31st	Maloja	20,837
Feb.		
7th	Razmak	10,857
14th	Malwa*	10,936
21st	Viceroy of India	19,648
28th	Naldera x	16,088
Mar.		
7th	Kaisar-I-Hind	11,518
14th	Razmak xx	10,857
21st	Ranchi	16,650
28th	Narkunda x	16,572
Apr.		
4th	Ranpura	16,601
9th	Moldavia**	16,543
11th	Razmak	10,857
18th	Viceroy of India	19,648
25th	Mooltan x	20,952
May		
2nd	Kaisar-I-Hind	11,518

All sailings are subject to alteration without notice
x Through from Australia.
* Through from China.
with limited accommodation for passengers from India.
** Extra steamer carrying 1st and 3rd cabin passengers.
xx To Marseilles only.

NEW REDUCED FARES FROM BOMBAY TO EUROPE.

TO LONDON.

1st Saloon.

	A	B	C	D
Single	£92	£82	£72	£62
Return	161	144	126	[illegible]

2nd Saloon.

	A	B
Single	£56	£50
Return	98	88

TO MARSEILLES.

1st Saloon.

	A	B	C	D
Single	£84	£74	£66	£58
Return	147	130	116	102

2nd Saloon.

	A	B
Single	£52	£46
Return	91	81

SPECIAL SHORT SEASON.

RETURN TICKETS, 1930.

1st and 2nd Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued available for return to Bombay by "VICEROY OF INDIA" due 19th September, 1930. The fares will be as follows:—

	1st Saloon.	2nd Saloon.
To London and back by Sea	£105	£75
To London and back with special train both ways	£120	£90
To Marseilles and back	£100	£72

NEW THIRD CLASS CABIN.

FARES TO EUROPE.

	Single.	Return.
London	£30	£52
Marseilles	28	49

Combination Return Tickets between any two grades including Third Cabin can be arranged.

OUTWARDS—OCTOBER, 1931.

One of the New "Strath" steamers will call at Bombay on her Outward voyage in October next year carrying First and Third Cabin passengers.

SHIPPING

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS. BOMBAY TO PORT SAID AND PLYMOUTH WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT PORT SOUDAN, MALTA and/or TANGIER.

Date about	Steames	Tons.
1930		
20th Nov.	DUMANA	8,427
11th Dec.	DOMALA	8,422

These two vessels are only one class ships. Fares as follows:—

	Single.	Return.
Bombay to Plymouth A	£64	£112
B	£60	£105
C	£50	£ 98

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

June		
20	Narkunda	Colombo & Australia.
26	Kidderpore	Straits, China and Japan.
July		
4	Rajputana	Colombo, China & Japan.
18	Mooltan	Colombo & Australia.
Aug.		
1	Mantua	Colombo, China & Japan.
15	Comorin	Colombo & Australia.
29	Malwa	Colombo, China & Japan
Sept.		
12	Naldera	Colombo & Australia.
26	Morea	Colombo, China & Japan.
Oct.		
10	Narkunda	Colombo & Australia.
24	Rawalpindi	Colombo, China & Japan.
Nov.		
7	Mooltan	Colombo & Australia.
21	Ranchi	Colombo, China & Japan.
Dec.		
5	Maloja	Colombo & Australia.
19	Malwa	Colombo, China & Japan.

HOLIDAY EXCURSION TICKETS TO AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

Holiday Excursion Return Tickets can be issued in the First Saloon only. Period of availability 16 weeks, sailings approximately every month. Fares £74 to £100.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS. TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

1930.		
June		
13th	Vasna	Karachi, Bushire, Mohammerah & Basrah.
18th	Bandra	Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports.
18th	Karagola	East and South Africa.

Special 1st Saloon cheap Excursion return tickets to Mombasa for Rs. 500, May to September, 1930.

There will be sailings to Karachi on Wednesdays, Thurs|Friday, every week. The departure of the Karachi Gulf mail on Thursday or Friday is dependent upon the arrival of the inward English mail.

Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by Thurs.|Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. & O. Mail Steamers or through passengers to Basrah.

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage may be arranged with MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

ULCERINE

(Regd.)

Without operation, cures—Piles, Fistula, Carbuncle, Witlow, Gangrene, Boils, Foul Ulcer, etc., on application. Instantly relieves a pain of poisonous Boils and Sores draws out all pus magically. Even operated wounds of any extent healed in a week. It is taken also internally as best blood purifier. Cure guaranteed. Phial Re. 1-4-0. Postage extra. Ask free booklet to—NEW FORMULA CO., Kandi, Bengal.

Agents: J. Tirath and Co., Sunder Road, Karachi.

Kemp and Co., Charni Road, Bombay.

Telegraphic Address: "Ulcer", Kandi, [illegible]

SHIPPING.

N. Y. K.
LINE
FOR SINGAPORE, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive.	Leave.
Yamba Maru ..	5845	31 May	14 June
Tamo Maru	8000	....	@25June
* Calcutta Maru ..	5339	15 June	27 June
Katori Maru ..	10000	....	@9 July
Kado Maru.	5898	29 June	13 July
Atsuta Maru ..	8000	....	@16July
Kashima Maru ..	10000	....	29July
* Tottori Maru ..	5973	16 July	30 July
Shidzuoka Maru ..	6270	29 July	12 Aug
Hakone Maru ..	10500	....	@12 Aug
Suwa Maru	11000	....	@26 Aug
* Rangoon Maru ..	5059	17 Aug.	29 Aug

*Do not carry passengers.
(a) From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Colombo	Arrive Marseilles
Fushimi Maru ..	11000	26 June	14 July
Hakozaki Maru ..	10500	9 July	27 July
Terukuni Maru ..	12000	22 July	8 Aug.

FROM ORIENT TO SAN-FRANCISCO.

Steamers	Tons	From Hong-kong	From Kobe
Shinyo Maru ..	22000	....	17 June
Tatsuta Maru ..	22000	19 June	25 June
Asama Maru ..	22000	3 July	9 July

Others are Orient-Seattle South-American (East and West Coast) and Japan, Australia Services.

Reduced combined through fares.

Cheapest Round the World tour rates and other fares, full particulars on which are furnished on application to:—

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA, Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.
Phone No. 28279, 28738
Telegrams:—"YUSEN."

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA
O.S.K. Line
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN vis SINGAPORE, HONGKONG & SHANGHAI.

Steamers.	Arrival.	Departure
Tempei Maru ..	26th May.	12th June
Shinnoh Maru ..	10th June.	22nd June.
Celebes Maru ..	24th June.	8 th July
Sumatra Maru ..	9th July	23rd July
Burma Maru ..	25th July	8th Aug.
Borneo Maru ..	8th Aug.	22nd Aug.

For particulars apply to:—
OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA, LIMITED,
(Incorporated in Japan).
Phone Nos. 22150 and 25472.
Telegrams:—"SHOSEN."
Box No. 658.

Bombay Widows' Pension Fund Ltd.

(Established 1876).
23-25, Hummum Street, Fort.
Above Messrs. Warden & Co.

Funded Capital Rs. 2,78,200. Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation was entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grade if occupation is lost.

25 per cent. Commission to Canvassers on First 12 months' subscription.

For details apply for a copy of Rules to:—

GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI, Secretary and Treasurer.

BANKING.

Imperial Bank of India.

Constituted under the Imperial Bank of India Act, 1920.

BANKERS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

	Rs.
Authorized Capital ..	11,25,00,000
Paid-up Capital ..	5,62,50,000
Reserved Fund ..	5,32,50,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ..	5,62,50,000

LOCAL HEAD OFFICES.
Calcutta. Bombay. Madras.

LOCAL BRANCHES.
Byculla Branch—Bellasis Road
Mandvi Branch—Abdul Rehman Street.
Sandhurst Road Branch—Junction, Sandhurst and Charni Roads.
London Office—22, Old Broad Street, London, E.C 2.

BRANCHES THROUGHOUT INDIA AND BURMA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.—Opened free of charge.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Received at interest.

SAVINGS BANK.—Deposits received and interest allowed.

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(ESTABLISHED 1880.)

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PAID-UP CAPITAL	100,000,000
RESERVE FUND	111,000,000

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Bombay	London	Seattle
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	Rs.
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RESERVE FUND	90,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
From 25th December to 24th June interest is allowed at 1-1/2 per cent. on daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000. From 25th June to 24th December interest is allowed at 2 per cent. on daily balance. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Re. 1 per half year.

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Cawnpore.	Meerut.
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DR. NUNAN'S EXPLANATION

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—I was rather surprised at Dr. Nunan's taking things for granted. If at all Dr. Nunan thought that Congress Committee had a wonderful organization of Red Cross men, it could only be in the last eleven days. But what about the previous assaults? The assault at Girgaum Court, another one at the second Congress raid, and the third one at Wadala? (before the final raid which was fully equipped with ambulance volunteers) and last but not the least, at Bhendi Bazar.

We never had any ambulance vans; we could not muster sufficient Red Cross volunteers and yet we did our level best to mitigate the sufferings; with taxies and private cars we managed to render first-aid to the wounded; with meagre supply of men we did our level best to put the wounded in the Congress Hospital; with sweating brows, we gave comfort to those who were badly in need of it.

With a handful of volunteers, and with unprevised Red Cross hatches, we ran to Bhendi Bazar and from 10 p.m. to 4 a.m. we were touring the stricken area removing the wounded. Alas! If only we had St. John Ambulance, we could have toured with great ease. Thrice we were driven back by the officers and we had always to take circuitous ways to pick up the wounded; even the next day at 1 p.m. we were asked to clear out; and we had all along Red Cross flags and batches (which may have looked like red rags to the officers); so Dr. Nunan's statement must be taken in with a grain of salt lest we get "choked like a dog".

We too thank Dr. Nunan for his help in 1921, and 1929. But then times were different. If St. John could have helped this time, it would have been saintly work.

As regards Dr. Nunan's samples of non-violence at the police hospital, the less we say about it the better. It is after all a drop in the ocean. Even if it could be a case of violence, I would ask the Police Surgeon to make sure if it was really inflicted by the Satyagrahis. It could not be! At the worst, some sightseer might have got a wave in his convolutions, resulting in injury to some policeman. And after all, one sparrow does not make summer. I wonder, Dr. Nunan should have drifted into the sideways and hurt us doctors who all looked upon him as a sane professor and a sound pyschologist.—Yours, etc.,

M. V. PARULKAR,
Casualty Officer,
Congress Free Hospital,
Ambulance Department.
Bombay, June 9.

DR. NUNAN'S FEAT.

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—There appeared in one of yesterday's evening papers, in a prominent place, lest the example be lost to the public, a great feat of Knight Errantry performed by our local Police Surgeon. This gentleman, like his countrymen, seems to be suffering from mass-hysteria or what he calls "psycho-neurosis" and his pet delusion is seeing violence where no violence exists.

Chagrined by his discomfiture at the previous day's Doctors' meeting where he trotted out his pet theory before his more sober-minded colleagues, he has lost no time in rushing into print to broadcast to the world what he considers to be an example of his pet delusion, namely, the offering of "violence"? and "insult"? to an English lady by the non-violent Congress picketers outside a shop on Hornby Road.

This modern Don Quixote, like his namesake of old who mistook a windmill for an enemy charged the peaceful picketer, seized him by the scruff of his neck and deposited him safely on the roadway, knowing full well that no violence or even resistance would be offered him by the non-violent picketer. He thus saved his lady and received a chorus of thanks from the spectators for his heroic tilt.

Let us add to this chorus our admiration for his reckless courage and praise for his matchless bravery, which would have eclipsed even old Don Quixote's if, instead of getting out of his car and condescending to fight on foot, he had gallantly charged into the picketer mounted on his bus, full speed ahead.—Yours, etc.,

SANCHO PANZA.
Bombay, June 10.

THE PARLE ASSAULT.

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In your issue of Friday last there was a press note informing that some ladies who were picketing liquor shops in Vile Parle were abused and assaulted by some Christians. If this news is a fact the whole Indian Christian community is disgraced by the mean act of those who assaulted the lady picketers. It is quite probable that there may be some Indian Christians who do not hold any independent opinion on politics, except the opinions of their parish priests, and they may not favour the present movement for the emancipation of our motherland but it is mere cowardice and unmanly to show their displeasure against the movement by assaulting the picketing ladies. It is quite certain that the persons who had assaulted the ladies might have been drunk to the limit of insobriety or else one cannot imagine any man assaulting ladies who are personally pleading to a drunkard to discontinue his evil habit for the good of himself and his home. If the priests of Parla would take the trouble of finding out the culprits and would strongly admonish them I shall be very thankful.—Yours, etc.,

N. D. SOLOMON.

PRESS CENSORSHIP.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—While announcing the Press Ordinance H. E. the Viceroy had assured the country that this weapon would be used against the anti-Government propaganda but it would not at all restrict the dissemination of news of the country.

Let me therefore invite the attention of His Excellency to the recent evidence of Pandit Amir Chand Bambwal, a correspondent of the Associated Press before the Patel Enquiry Committee at Rawalpindi.

I know the Pandit personally as a friend and I know that since two years he has retired from the public life. He is not even the member of the Congress Committee and in the last sessions of the Congress at Lahore, he was there in the capacity of a visitor.

He states in the course of his evidence that he was a correspondent of the Associated Press and in the capacity of a Press Reporter he went on the scene when Mr. Cobb ordered him to take down the National Flag from the Congress Office and on his refusal to do so as he had no connection with the Congress organisation he was dealt with two blows from a Colonel.

Such is the treatment meted out to a correspondent of Associated Press. Again he says, "The officials of Peshawar are very particular in allowing any publicity to the actual happenings of Peshawar to reach outside and with this view a certain official sent for the correspondent of "Civil and Military Gazette" and succeeded in broadcasting quite an inaccurate and one-sided version about the incident to outer world. The witness as a correspondent of the Associated Press wrote to the Deputy Commissioner, Peshawar, seeking permission to report the proceedings of the cases against political workers going on in the fort to which permission was refused after waiting for eleven days."

Again the Pandit goes on in the details how the messages were withheld or mutilated.

Will His Excellency make sure under these circumstances that the officials in his Government are acting up to his orders? If not he should take immediate steps for a thorough enquiry into the behaviour of the officials concerned in disobeying the orders of wishes of the Head of the Central Government and take them to task if they are found unsatisfactory and show the public that His Excellency wishes for real peace and has no desire for mere repression.

—Yours, etc.,

CHADHA.
June 9.

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IMPORTANT ISSUES OF PRESS ACT.

(From Our Correspondent.)
HYDERABAD (Sind),
June 3.

In connection with the recent controversy of the publication of the "Hindu" and "Nava-Yuga" the District Magistrate has sent a reply to Dr. Bhagwandas Dharamdas, printer and pubilsher of the "Nava-Yuga". It will be remembered that the latter, in his letter to the District Magistrate, stated the following:—

(1) That he continued to be the printer of the "Nava-Yuga paper and that no fresh declaration in this respect was required from him or anybody else in this connection.

(2) That no fresh declaration was required from him owing to his having converted his fortnightly "Nava-Yuga" into a daily.

(3) That he should, if called, be allowed to be represented by a pleader, specially as the District Magistrate had, on a previous occasion, availed himself of the assistance of the Public Prosecutor of the district.

The following is the reply received to the above from the District Magistrate, Hyderabad, Sind:—

No. 302-C.
District Magistrate's Office,
Hyderabad, Sind 1-6-30.

Memorandum:—

With reference to his communication dated the 31st May 1930 Mr. Bhagwandas Dharamdas is informed that the arrangements he stated he has made with the Bharat Press to print the "Nava-Yuga" do not satisfy the law S. 5 of the Press Act demands that a declaration should "be made by 'the' printer and 'the' publisher." To make the meaning of this clear a Press Note was issued by the Home Department "(Political) of the Government of Bombay on the 18th Aug., 1922. Para 5 of this reads": It has frequently happened that a book or paper has appeared bearing as the name of the printer the name of the author or editor of other such person having no connection with the printing trade. It appears necessary therefore, that it should be explained that where an author, editor, or other person desiring any matter to be printed enters into any arrangement with a person having control of a printing press under which that matter is printed by the latter person at his press, the latter, and not the author, editor or other such person is the printer within the meaning of the section. Although the author, editor, or other such person may in a sense be said indirectly to cause the matter to be printed, it is only the person exercising continuous control over the press who can be called the printer." This was repeated by a Press Note issued under Bom. C. R. No. 2767-Pol. dated the 28th Dec. 1929.

A declaration by the actual printer is therefore required.

(2) With regard to the two periodicals, one a fortnightly and the other a daily paper, both called the "Nava-Yuga". Mr. Bhagwandas is reminded that on the 19th Oct. 1929 he declared himself the "Printer and Publisher" of the fortnightly newspaper entitled "Nava-Yuga". He was not really the printer as stated above, though he may have been publisher. On or about the 29th May 1930 a paper announced as a daily paper called "Nava-Yuga" appeared. It is quite clear that no daily paper whatever it may be called can be "the fortnightly paper entitled Nava-Yuga." A fresh declaration both by the printer and the publisher is therefore required in respect of the daily paper.

It is also pointed out that the fort-nightly paper was according to the declaration printed at the Bharat Press, Tilak Incline, and published at the "Nava-Yuga" office Market Road. The daily paper purports to be printed and published at the Bharat Press. A new declaration is therefore required under S. S. (5)3 of the Press Act, but this is a raeson in addition to and not otherwise affecting the main one.

(3) In the circumstances the District Magistrate does not find it necessary that Mr. Bhagwandas should appear by pleader. A new declaration is required and that can only be given by Mr. Bhagwandas himself under S. 5 of the Act unless he satisfies the District Magistrate that he is prevented by physical infirmity or other sufficient cause, when he may appear by a duly constituted attorney.

(4) With reference to his allusion to the presence of the Public Prosecutor when Mr. Hiranand appeared at the District Magistrate's Office, Mr. Bhagwandas is informed that the former gentleman happened to be present in connection with another matter when Mr. Hiranand arrived and at the District Magistrate's request left the office. The District Magistrate had endeavoured unaided to explain the facts mentioned above to Mr. Hiranand on several previous occasions, and once more repeated his efforts. As they were still unfruitful the District Magistrate asked Mr. Paramanand to come into the office again in order that he might assist him to bring the matter within the limits of Mr. Hiranand's understanding.

(5) The District Magistrate is not concerned with any distinctions which may be drawn between the suspension and the stoppage of the daily "Nava-Yuga" but would merely reiterate that before a further issue appears separate declarations should be made as required by law by the printer and publisher, as previously stated.

(Sd.) A. ACOTT,
District Magistrate,
HYDERABAD, SIND.

PROF. GHANSHYAM'S LETTER TO THE DISTRICT MAGISTRATE.

—:o:—

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

HYDERABAD, June 3.

As the District Magistrate, Hyderabad has declared that Prof. Ghanshyam Jethanand, M.A., LL. B. ceases to be the keeper of the Bharat Electric Printing Press, in which the "Hindu" is printed, in view of his incarceration the latter has addressed to him a letter from the Karachi District Prison, stating that this view is wrong. It will be remembered that in a similar case which arose recently in connection with the "Swarajya" and "Andhra Patrika", Madras, the Chief Presidency Magistrate gave a different ruling to the effect that the keeper of a press did not cease to function as such, after his incarceration. The following is the text of the letter addressed by Prof. Ghanshyam:—

To,
The District Magistrate,
HYDERABAD, SIND.

Dear Sir,—With reference to the correspondence between you on one side and Mr. Bhagwandas and Mr. Hiranand on the other side, arising out of my conviction and imprisonment, I write this to you, as a party vitally concerned in the matter.

I have kept the Bharat Electric Printing Press, Hyderabad, in my possession for the last several years, since my declaration was filed as such keeper, under Act XXV of 1867.

By reason of my conviction, I have not forfeited my right to keep the said Press, and I contend that I still keep the Press in my possession as I am entitled to do so.

Nor am I the printer of the "Nava-Yuga", printed at my Press by arrangements with me. As keeper of the Bharat Press, I am not necessarily the Printer of every newspaper printed at my aforesaid press.

I have no doubt that enquiries made by you as to the practice in Hyderabad as well as in other Districts will convince you that the contention put forward in Mr. Bhagwandas' communication to you is the right one. It is the interpretation that has been put on the law not only in the whole of Sind but almost every where that I know of. There is absolutely no reason why a different interpretation should now be placed. As one illustration only of the matter, I might draw your attention to the "Sind Sudhar", printed at the Daily Gazette Press Ltd., Karachi. The printer and the Publisher of the "Sind Sudhar" is Mr. Gulabrai Khanchand, whereas the keeper of the press is Mr. G. A. Holdway another person. Thus the registered keeper of the press is not shown as the Printer of the paper, printed therein.

I write this to request you that you will please continue to treat me as the person, who keeps the "Bharat Press" in his possession. The right to keep the press in possession is a civil right vested in me, of which I am not deprived by an law known to me.

Nor do I, by reason of keeping the press in my possession, became necessarily the Printer of every newspaper printed at my press.

Both the law and the practice support me, and I am fully confident that you will concede me the right, the law gives me.

Should you, however, act in any manner prejudicial to my rights and interests, I shall hold the Secretary of State for India in Council and you personally responsible for the same.

Yours faithfully,

(Sd.) GHANSHYAM JETHANAND,
Keeper of the "Bharat Electric Printing Press.
Karachi District Prison,
Karachi, June 2nd, 1930.

"PEACE IS POSSIBLE."

—:o:—

"Daily Herald" On Indian Situation.

The "Daily Herald" of May 22 has the following leading article on the *Indian situation:*—

We are naturally glad to have secured for the "Daily Herald" the first interview with Gandhi since he was imprisoned.

The Mahatma spoke freely and fully, and to read the interview is to gain a real insight into his mind. Unless Britain has that insight, unless Britain understands Gandhi more fully perhaps than Gandhi understands Britain, the prospects of a lasting Indian settelement are remote indeed.

One thing stands out from Gandhi's statement. It is not yet too late to hope for the co-operation of the National Congress Party at the Round-Table Conference.

Certainly that co-operation will not be easily won. A change of attitude is necessary on both sides if out of Gandhi's declaration are to come fruitful and helpful results.

In his own position there seem to us to be marked elements of impossibilism. The preliminary demand for the abolition of the Salt Duty, for the prohibition of alcohol, and of imported cloth is surely mistaken policy from the point of view of the Indian Nationalists themselves.

Such quetions cannot properly be settled in negotiation with the British Government. Whatever the outcome of the Conference, they stand, as the National Congress Party will surely see, within the competence of the Indian Legislature alone.

As for the Government its chief task is plainly that of convincing India of the sincerity of British intentions. It is loss of faith in Britain that is the source of present discontent.

PEACE IS POSSIBLE.

Much could be done towards a restoration of that faith were the Government to issue as soon as possible the terms of reference of the Conference.

If that were done, and followed up by an offer of a political amnesty contingent upon the Congress Party's co-operation in the Conference, the situation might still be won.

Let the fact be very plainly faced that without a mutual change of front the present deadlock will not be resolved.

Fortunately, Mr. Solcombe's exposition of Gandhi's attitude shows that there is still a nucleus of understanding around which co-operation may, and we sincerely hope will, develop.

SOLUTION FOR WORLD PROBLEM.

—:o:—

"Baha'u'llah's Teachings: the Solution for World Problems" was the subject of an interesting lecture given by Miss Martha L. Root, New York journalist and International Baha'i speaker, on Saturday afternoon in Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall.

She explained his solution of the economic problem by which every child in every country may have education and the poor live in more comfort. A plan was given of new universal education and the exchange of students from one country to another for one year.

The speaker said that the Baha'i movement is a programme which effectually unites religions and offers the most practical plan for world peace. It proves the harmony of science and religion and gives scientific proofs of the life after death. All Baha'u'llah's teachings are based upon co-operation.

Mr. H. Koreshi of Bombay also spoke of the Baha'i movement in its relation to other religions in India.

Mrs. Fozdar was the Chairman.

New School In Memory Of Late Kashmir Maharaja.

—:o:—

(From A Correspondent.)

SRINAGAR, June 4.

On the death of an Indian Ruler heavy expenditure is usually incurred, the money being expended in various ceremonial ways. When the late Maharaja of Kashmir died a large sum of money was set aside for the obsequies. The present Maharaja very wisely decided that the bulk of the money should be utilized for some purpose of lasting utility which would constitute a memorial to the late Maharaja. He has now allotted 6 lakhs of rupees for the foundation of a school for the sons of Rajputs, half that sum has to be expended on the erection of suitable buildings and the remaining half to be invested for the running expenses of the school. A beginning has been made in a rented building with 50 students. A Board of Trustees has been appointed. The school is named after the late Highness and called the Shri Pratap Memorial School.

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WHY NOT HELP ALSO SWADESHI MILLS ?

—:o:—

To the Editor of the "Chronicle."

Sir,—In some of his recent speeches which Mr. V. J. Patel has delivered to the people at different places it has now been sufficiently known that amongst other things, he has exhorted people to concentrate on the use of Khadi. While very much appreciating this advice, I submit, with full recognition of his sincerity of purpose that I have not been able to properly assimilate that aspect of his statement in which he has advocated the suspension of the purchase of all kinds of cloth for full one year even including the cloth turned out in India.

I have very clearly followed the underlying idea of Mahatma Gandhi in exhorting people to use Khadi, but at the same time have hardly heard him suggesting people to suspend using mill made cloth even for a short time. Mahatma Gandhi has no doubt advocated a widespread use of the Khaddar but there has always been a distinct and definite purpose in his hand in appealing the people to do so. This purpose has been that Khadi is only a means to an end and not an end itself. In exhorting people to use Khadi he has always kept a duel purpose in mind, in that it inculcated a spirit of self-sufficiency and at the same time affords a good means to the agriculturist to devote his spare time to a useful purpose. Even with this purpose in view he has realized fully well that India can never fully clothe herself in Khadi, that the use of manufactured cloth is unavoidable and that therefore the home mill industry needs encouragement. A proof of this recognition of the true position on his part is to be found in the Mahatma's own demand for complete protection to the textile industry by the raising of high tariff walls against all imported cloth.

Now supposing for a moment that Mr. Patel's suggestion to suspend the use of all kind of cloth, whether foreign or local were to come into force from to-day for a period of one year, we have got to examine whether the intended goal of making the country independent of all foreign cloth would be successfully achieved. In the first place it should be borne in mind that the people in this country are already subsisting on the barest necessities of clothing and not a small proportion of them go even half naked, so that their capacity to effect any further reduction in clothing is certainly very very little. The imports of piecegoods amount to about 65 crores worth of rupees every year and there is practically an equal amount of home production, so that the average annual consumption of the country comes to Rs. 4/- per Capita or little more than Ans. 5/- per month. Could any further reduction be hoped for from even this appallingly low consumption? The reduction of consumption suggested is no doubt desirable in so far as it goes to cut the foreign imports, but could the reduction be so great as to entirely obliterate the imports or could the production of Khadi be also so great as to supplant those imports?

Moreover, the suspended demand would accentuate the present depression in trade and the already crippled condition of the country will react with greater severity on the well being of the people. A healthy demand is the life-blood of the trade and industry of a country and sets the wheels of commerce in motion, whereas a reduced demand saps the very vitality of a country a handicap would thus be inflicted to the textile industry of our own country and the setback received by it would be too great to be reparable within a short time. At the same time reduced consumption would cause reduction in the price of the raw cotton which will in turn affect the farmers of our own country which is the second largest cotton growing country in the world. If on the other hand, the Indian mill-made cloth is allowed to be used uninterruptedly not only trade improve but the impetus received by such patronoge would be sufficien to enable India to stand against all foreign competition in increasing measure. Why not then encourage the Indian mills to produce more and contribute their own quota in the economic inaependence? Why not ask them to increase their size and production and why not even bring new mills into existence with public capital and public management the mills would resort to overment? If it is apprehended that profiteering a remedy to the effect that in the event of the mills making any profit in excess of a certain percentage and not making a corresponding reduction in the price of cloth and adequate provisions for the welfare of the workers, they would lose the patronage of the movement, would be a happier one. For after all, as already stated above the propaganda of Khaddar initiated by Mahatma Gandhi is intended to be just means to an end and not an end itself.

It is a matter of great satisfaction that some mills in India have already made a good start in the production of superior stuff and are setting good example to other mills to follow suit. It is such mills that really need the greatest encouragement and deserve the greatest support. If Mr. V. J. Patel were shown some of the specimens of goods turned out by these few mills I am sure he would himself be so much satisfied with their efforts tha. he would not like to see any interruption caused in their progress by a suspension of demand for their goods for even a short period.—Yours, etc.,

Carmichael Road,
Bombay, June 1.
R. C. SUNTOCK.

A SOUTH INDIAN EDUCATION SOCIETY.

—:o:—

Urgent Need Of The Community

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Now that there are several permanent public institutions of the South Indians in Bombay, such as the S. I. Co-operative Credit Society, S. I. Consumers' Society, S. I. Co-operative Huosing Society, etc., he must be a bold man who can say that the South Indian community in Bombay is not a permanent entity in the body-politic of Bombay. Twenty years ago, the number of South Indians in Bombay, all told, did not reach a figure of three digits; but to-day not less than one-fifteenth of the total population of Bombay consists of South Indians. Therefore, here is not even the ghost of a chance of the community 'en mass' leaving Bombay bag and baggage under any circumstance. That is to say, the South Indian community in Bombay is as permanent as any other community is. Hence, it is essential that there should be institutions to meet the needs, and calculated to advance the welfare, of the members of the community.

The institutions referred to above are good in themselves; but they only subserve the physical needs of the community. There is not an institution for the education of the South Indian children. Primary schools established by the Municipality of Bombay for education of South Indian children are only a step and go only a little way towards the education of South Indian children. The real education begins only after the children come out of these Primary Schools. If there is not an institution giving secondary education to those South Indian boys and girls who go out of the Municipal primary schools after finishing their course there, the necessity for separate primary schools will ere long disappear; and, if the Municipality were to abolish such primary schools, South Indians will have to curse themselves for that. A Member of the Schools Committee, in a fit of enthusiasm for retrenchment, is understood to have brought forward some such suggestion during a debate, but it went off unheeded. Never-the-less, it is a reminder of the impending danger. Therefore, South Indians must wake up to ward off this danger. They can either start a High School of their own, or enter into a contract with the Proprietor of a local High School for the admission of South Indian boys into the school and for the appointment of a special language teacher in the School. The latter course can never be satisfactory, being accommodating in character; and, therefore, to start a High School of their own is the only course left.

Knowing as I do the mentality of my community, I can hardly persuade myself to believe that it will be a difficult task for the community to start a first class High School in Bombay. If the enthusiasts in the community can collect thousands of rupees to be spent away in matters of ephemeral interest, such as music, kirtans, etc., I need a lot of hammering into my brain to imagine that they will find it difficult to collect money for a High school for the Secondary education of South Indian boys. There are four Municipal Primary Schools in the City established for the children of the community and the total strength is nearly 200. About 80 per cent. of this number are girls. The reason for such a high percentage of girls is not that South Indians care more for the education of their girls nor is it that boys are fewer in number; but it is that for want of a school, a good number of their boys are sent to their native place for education. On a rough estimate, about 250 boys are thus separated from their parents in Bombay. Thus, it will be seen that there is abundant scope for a full-fledged High School.

The next question for consideration—and that is the vital question—is the question of ways and means. On this, I must once more say, and do it emphatically, that if the community exerts its will, the solution of the question is but a matter of an attempt, because it is an admitted fact that the community has resources in plenty. What is wanted is only a proper and judicious harnessing and directing the resources So far as I have been able to gather, 317 South Indians in the City of Bombay are Income Tax payer. and I am sure there will be many more of them. This fact alone will settle the question of the financial capacity of the community to have a High School of its own. Another fact pertinent to the estion under consideration is that there are among them M.A.'s, B.Sc.'s, B.A.'s, B.L.'s and LL.B.'s, a good number of them with first class degrees and medals; and their number is legion. Therefore, there will never come a time when there will be felt a dearth of competent teachers.

Another point to be considered is the recognition by the University of Bombay of the South Indian languages such as Tamil, Telugu, Malayalam and Kannada, for the purpose of Matriculation Examination. But this is a small matter. Of these languages, Kannade is already recognised; there is an agitation on foot to get Telugu recognised When the pdoposed High School becomes a 'fait accompli', the University of Bombay which is the most Catholic of all the Indian Universities, will not only not stand in the way of the education of South Indian children but will make the way smooth and easy. While it has recognised such languages as Pali, Avesta-Pahlavi, Hebrew, Greek, etc., in which only a few students tender themselves for examination and foreign languages such as French, German and Latin, there is no reason to doubt that the University will recognise South Indian vernaculars.

I refrain from suggesting the means of collecting money as there are experts in the community in the art of collecting money for public purposes. I leave it to them. In any event, the collection business will not be for ever; because sooner or later—rather sooner than later—the institution will more than be a self-supporting one. Even under the most adverse conditions, the institution is bound to stand on its own legs within a period of ten years from the start.

The first step to be taken in this matter is the formation of a society. Call it by any name; but the name of South Idian Education Society appears to be highy suggestive and indicative. The society can be registered as a Charitable Institution, and funds can be raised by subscriptions, donations, etc. Since the Primary Schools established by the Municipality will serve as a feeder to the proposed High School, the initial difficulty has been reduced considerably. The suggested Society has to take up the responsibility only from the point where the Municipality terminates its own, and this comes to a six years course from the II to the VII (Matric) standard. Starting a Standard, every year, it will take full five years to reach the final Standard. Thus, there is ample time before the Society to feather its own nest.—Yours, etc.,

N. V. S.

Sholapur Flag Satyagraha

—:o:—

(From a Correspondent.)

AKLUJ, June 10.

On the 9th inst. Mr. Gokhale, the leader of the batch of Satyagrahis which will soon reach Sholapur, came here. A meeting was called upon at the Hanuman Temple. Mr. Gokhale addressed a huge audience, under the presidentship of Mr. Ratanlal Premchand Vora, the Secretary of the "Yuwak Sangha", Akluj, on the National Flag Sholapur Satyagraha.

The next day Md. Ratanlal P. Vora, left Akluj for Sholapur Satyagrah and joined the batch under Mr. Gokhale at Indapur. People of all castes and creeds gathered at "Gandhi Mophat Vachanalaya," started a long procession which went through the main streets of Akluj and gave him a hearty send off with mixed feelings of joy and sorrow. Mr. Vora asked the people to use pure Swadeshi goods and extend the limit or duration of not purchasing foreign cloth. More volunteers will have Akluj for Sholapur Satyagraha.

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In menstrual and climacteric disturbances, sterility, loss of appetite and sleep.

PANCRESAL In Diabetes
Activated and potentiated Pancreas-hormone tablets, to reduce sugar in Urine and Blood.

GOUTOSAN In Gout, Sciatica
Powerful Uric acid solvent, which also immediately relieves pains and is quite harmless.

SANOQUIN In Malaria
A combination of Quinine with gall-acids, being highly effective in small doses.

ASTHMALYTE In Asthma, Bronchitis
A new organic preparation to prevent or check an attack promptly. Gives immediate relief.

SANTUBEN in Tuberculosis
Prof. Dr. Wolff-Eisners treatment approved in over 20,000 cases within 20 years.

QUINTONAL in Headache
absolutely harmless tablets, which relieve all kinds of headache within 10 minutes.

Obtainable from all Chemists.
Apply for pamphlets to:
Dr. RICHARD WEISS,
Indian Agency, P.O. Box 253,
Bombay.

WHERE TO STAY WHEN IN BOMBAY?
"Five stories of open air and Sunshine."
ARYA NIVAS
High Class Hindoo Lodge for Sanitary Living and High Class Meals.
RESHAM BAZAR MANDVI, ... BOMBAY 3.
Tele. Add:—"BOARDING." Tele. No. 26455.

Here Is Your Chance
Medical Electricity is now a Rapid-cure progress in Medical Science. It helps to overcome various chronic and acute derangements which are impossible to be cured by Drugs or Injections. Advanced physicians advocate its use as it supplies power energy which is needed in debilated constitutions. Latest and up-to-date appliances used. Treatments under expert supervision. Send for list or visit.
Share Broker Mr. MOHANLAL NAGARDAS writes:—
He suffered from Disease of Heart. Medical Treatments were of No Avail. He got cured after a month's treatment. Now he does his work.
Mrs. C. S. G. writes:—
She was under our treatment. She got down from 168 lbs. to 140. She has private complaints, pain as also irregular and scanty menses. These complaints are remedied.
THE KUSUMGAR PHARMACY (Electric-Clinic).
221, Kalbadevi Road, Nar Narayen Temple.
P.B. 2159, Bombay.

Auction Sales.

MESSRS. BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE, IMMOVABLE PROPERTY (WITH BUNGALOWS, OUTHOUSES, STABLES, ETC.) AT MOUNT - ROAD, MAZAGON, KNOWN AS THE "MOUNT".

Under instructions from Messrs. Edgelow Gulabchand Wadia & Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagee and on account and at the risk of Mulla Abdul Tyeb Shaikh Abdul Husein, the Mortgagor and in exercise of the Power of Sale contained in the Indenture of Mortgage dated the 26th October 1923, Messrs. Bennett & Co., will on Thursday, the 26th instant at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction on the premises:—

All that piece of Government Leasehold land together with the messuages, tenements or dwelling houses, bungalows, outhouses, godowns and stables standing thereon and known as the "Mount" situate at Mount Road Mazagon, admeasuring about 12850 square yards, bearing Collector's Old No. No. 27, New No. 16256, Old Survey No. 671, New Survey No. 3661 Cadastral Survey No. 412 of Mazagon Division and assessed by the Municipality under E Ward No. 5033 (1) etc. Street Nos. 20, 22 etc. and bounded on the East by Mount Road, on the West by the property of Musa Mapla, on the North by the property of Saraffally Mamuji and Alibhai Adamji and on the South by the property of Bai Dinbai wife of Dorabji Jamsetji Parikh and others and Aga Samsuddin Shah.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Edgelow Gulabchand Wadia and Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagee or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

CRAWFORD & CO.
Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE AND HANDSOME FURNITURE, ETC., ETC.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO., are instructed to sell by Public Auction TO-MORROW (SUNDAY), the 15th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at "Hira House," Sandhurst Road, opp. Parekh Hospital, the household furniture, gramophone, carpets screens, chesterfield and drawing room suites, rich silk lined cabinet sofas rolled top desks, fancy figures and ornaments, etc., etc.

Furniture is on view.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Amusements.

GLOBE
CINEMA
Sandhurst Road

Please note the change of time
5, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 Daily
Saturday, Sunday and Friday
Matinees at 3 p.m.

Douglas Fairbanks
Douglas Fairbanks
Douglas Fairbanks

DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS
Needs no Praise in
"THE THREE MUSKETEERS"
"THE THREE MUSKETEERS"
Don't miss for the last time.

Purna Swadeshi
a precondition for
Purna Swaraj

We guarantee to supply yarn of FULL WEIGHT and EXACT COUNTS manufactured in Mills entirely under Indian Control and spun from wholly Indian Cotton.
We spin all counts from 12-1/2's to 44's
Direct orders of any small quantity will be executed Trial order solicited. Samples, Prices and Terms on application.

THE AHMEDABAD LAXMI COTTON MILLS CO., LTD.

Agents: Messrs. JAYANTILAL AMRATLAL & CO., AHMEDABAD.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

First LL.B. Exam. Results.

The results of the First LL.B. Examination were declared on Friday. The following is the list of successful students:—

CLASS I (In order of merit).

G. Chandari, V. R. Shah.

CLASS II.

BOMBAY CENTRE.

S B Abhyankar, W J V Abreo, N. M. Acharya, A. R. Baakza, A. M. Barve, M. Y. Bhandarkar, G. V. Bhide, N. C. Dalal, R. N. Dandekar, R. D. Darashah, A. R. Dawood, C. C. Desai, R. H. Desai, Y. M. Desai, K M Diwanji, J L D'Souza, R D'Souza, P K Gadgil, J G Gadkari, B S Gidvani, N. J. Javeri, J. M. Kapadia, R. V. Kapadia, A. Kashim, S. S. Kawalekar, B. J. Kinkhabwala, C. B. Kulkarni, K. P. Lentin, A. D. Latikar, P. D. Mahatekar, S. H. Mahva, S. V. Maniar, R. C. Master, B N Mehta, S D Mehta J Menzes, B U Merchant, Freny D R Mobedji, N A Mody, S R Mody, V R Muddalpur, M A Mulky, B T Munim, K R Munsiff, K V Naik, G G Page, A K Pai, D D Pai, I B I Patel, Y B Pathan, M S Patki, L P Pendse, R D Phadke, F M Pochkhanawalla, P M Purandare, H P Raghawani, M S Rau, Y M Rege, M A Sakhardande, G C Saldanha, H D H D Sanketia, A S Sarela, A G Seringapatam, H T Shah, M H Shah, N H Shah, J S Shillangere, K S Soman, D V Tengshe, M K Trilokekar, P P Vajifdar, N K Vakil, C N Wadia, H A Yajnik, V N Agashe, B N Agashe, B V Akbarnavis, V K Ambedkar, B Y Anegundi, V V Angadi, R G Badamikar, V P Bapat, N Bellur, N K Benakanakere, J P. Bechar, S K Bhat, D R Bhawalkar, D S Bhirud, G C Bhusanawer, R S Brahme, V K Chate, D A Chaugule, N I Chimade, G B Dalvi, V P Damle, C K Demannavar, D A Deshpande, G B Deshpande, N A Deshpande, R R Deshpande, G V Dundge, N G Gadag, V R Gujar, K B Haralenne, P R A Heramagalur, S V Herlekar, S K Huddar, M G Joshi, N S Kadaba, B J Kadkol, B J Kale, S S Kasar, B G Kerhalkar, G W Khot, N M Kulhalli, G S Kulkarni, M P Kulkarni, P N Kulkarni, B A Lengade, S Mahammed, V G Mudholkar, L L Mysore, S S Nagarkar, R K Nanjangud, A C Natu, M R Nyamati, M S Parnde, B B Patil, V B Potdar, B Rangaswamy, V G Salmani V Sati S R Shrouti, N B Srpurker, H S Tadvi, R G Toro, B L Uppal, G P Utgikar, K R Vaidya, M K Varne, G M Wani, S S Yavagal, S L Alagia, B B Bhakta, B V Bhatt, C J Bhatt, N M Bhatt, G M Chudasama, K V Dave, H M Desai, M G Desai, M S Desai, S M Desai, S C Desai, V R Desai, C G Gandhi, A S Gode, I C Gosai, M J Joshi, S M Kadri, A J Lakhani G C Mankad, P R Mankad, V V Mehta, K K Modi, L P Munshi, D R Naik, S R Nilkanth, A T Pandya, A C Patel B D Patel, C R Patel, D M Patel, M J Patel, P G Patel, P J Patel, R D Patel, H N Pathak, K B Satta, B A Shah, B G Shah, C M Shah, C B Shah, G M Shah, K N Shah, K N Shah, K V Shah, N N Shah, N D Shah, J M Trivedi, P O Trivedi, N D Vadalia, B M Vadera, F K Vhora, D H Vyas, M M Bhatti, W D'Costa, D F Karaka, A G Kripalani, M B Lalvani, H G Malkant, K H Nagrani, A I Shaikh.

PASS.

A K Barve, (Exempted (from 2, 3), L L Bhansali, (Exempted from -. 2. 3.), J S Bhende, (Exempted from 2, 3), W. G. Burway (Exempted from 1, 4), A F Chinwala, (Exempted from 2, 3), B R Dewal (Erempted from 2, 3), R A Hindia (Exempted from 2, 3, 4, 5), J C Hindia (Exempted from 2, 3, 4, 5), V C Mulay (Exempted from 2, 3, 4; 5); K V Naik; (Exempted from 2, 3, 5), B B Nigudker, (Exempted from 1, 2, 3, 5), M D Patankar (Exempted from 1, 2 3), S G Patwardhan (Exempted from 2, 3, 4, 5), K K Pradhan (Exempted from 2, 3), M A Quraishi (Exempted from 1 2 3, 5), S B Sarvate (Exempted from 1, 2), R N Shah, (Exempted from 1, 3 4, 5), V S Shah, (Exempted from 1, 2 3 5), M M Sheikh (Exempted from 2, 5), S G Totade (Exempted from 1 2 3 5), M T Vijayakar (Exempted from 2, 3, 5), V N Vijayakar (Exempted from 1, 2, 3, 5), G S Abhyankar, (Exempted from 3, 4, 5), B D Akki (Exempted from 3, 5); R M Datar (Exempted from 1, 3); N K Deshpande (Exempted from 1, 2), S G Deshpande (Exempted from 3 5); V G Gadgil (Exempted from 3, 5); J V Gayatonde, (Exempted from 2, 3, 4, 5); H P Gore (Exempted from 3, 4, 5); D R Jinsiwale (Exempted from 3, 4, 5); R P Joshi (Exempted from 1, 2, 3 4); H K Khan (Exempted from 1, 2, 3, 5); K B Kulkarni (Exempted from 1, 2, 3, 4); K R Lathi (Exempted from 1, 2); D R Mohite (Exempted from 1, 5); S D Nabar (Exempted from 2 4); J D Patil (Exempted from 1, 2, 4, 5); R K. Patwe (Exempted from 1, 2, 3, 5); G V Phadnis (Exempted from 1, 3 4, 5); P J Phadnis (Exempted from 1, 2, 3, 5); R Y Ranade (Exempted from 3 4); N B Sathaye (Exempted from 1, 5); R K. Sathye (Exempted from 1, 2 5); B D Sawarkar (Exemppted from 1, 2, 3, 5); G G Soundankar (Exempted from 1, 2); G S Swami (Exempted from 1, 2, 3, 5); N V Tembe (Exempted from 1, 2, 5); D D Thatte, (Exempted from 1, 2, 3, 5); D S Tungatkar (Exempted from 1, 5); K V Ugar (Exempted from 1, 2, 3, 4); K B Utturgar (Exempted from 1, 2, 4, 5).

AHMEDABAD CENTRE.

D B Desai (Exempted from 1, 2, 3, 5); M M Desai (Exempted from 3, 5); H S Khan (Exempted from 1, 3, 4, 5); A M Parikh (Exempted from 1, 2, 3); M G Patel (Exempted from 2, 3); B V Patell (Exempted from 3, 4); N G Shah (Exempted from 2, 4, 5); S S Advani (Exempted from 1, 3); A A Agha (Exempted from 1, 2, 3, 5); L M Chawla (Exempted from 2, 3, 4, 5).

KEEPING TERMS.

The following unsuccessful candidates are entitled to keep terms for the Second LL.B. Examination:—

Nos. 60 71 83 132 147 254 255 259 264 269 285 287 289 293 295 297 320 322 324 421 537 538 552 554 557 572 581 582 584 708 718 750.

PRIZES AND SCHOLARSHIP.

The Kinloch Forbes Gold Medal and Prize:—To No. 26 (G. Chaudhari).

The Nandshankar Parvatishankar Dave Scholarship:—To No. 699 (J. M. Trivedi).

The Sohrab Khorshed Dastur Scholarship: To Mr. Shankar Balkrishna Kulkarni (No. 60 of October 1929).

LONDON, June 12.

Rugby.—The Prince of Wales visited Edinburgh on Thursday on the occasion of the bicentenary of the royal infirmary.—B. O. W.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

B. P. C. C. COUNCIL MEETING

An urgent meeting of the Council of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will be held today (Saturday) at 8-30 p.m.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS

The homeward P and O mail steamer "Macedonia" with the mails from Bombay of 31st ultimo arrived at Marseilles at 10-30 a.m. on the 13th instant. Passengers travelling by the P and O Special Train were due to arrive in London on Saturday afternoon. The mails left by the Mail Special and would be delivered in London on Sunday morning.

The P and O mail steamer "Mooltan" arrived London on Friday the 13th instant.

F WARD CONGRESS COMMITTEE

The Secretary F Ward Committee writes:—

Want volunteers for picketing liquor shops under the above Ward. Those who can work for 24 hours are requested to see the Secretary at the above Office between 7 and 10 a.m. and 4 and 6 p.m.

POSTAL NOTICE

Superscribed mails for Mauritius and Reunion per Extra s.s. "Khosrou" via Karachi will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m. on Tuesday the 17th instant.

Womens' Meeting At Bandra.

Under the auspices of the Rashtriya Stree Sabha, a public meeting will be held at new Patkar's Blocks, Turner Road, to-morrow (Sunday) at 8 p.m. Mr. Natrajan will preside Mr. Horniman, Miss Chubb, Mrs. Fernandes Mrs. Bunyan & Mr. Pavoka will speak.

DONATION TO CONGRESS.

The Punjab Seva Dal Bombay, has donated Rs. 3,000 to the Congress.

Latest Cotton Prices.

(Through the Cotton Information Bureau 381, Ismail Building 2nd floor, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay).

LONDON SILVER MARKET.

London, June 13.

Silver Ready	16	13 0
Lower	Nil	
Silver Forward	16	0 0
Lower	Nil.	

Tone of Market:—Quiet.

BOMBAY PRICES.

Bombay, June 13.

1st Settlement	Rs. 46	10 0
2nd Settlement	Rs. 46	8 0

NEW YORK MARKET

OCTOBER.

New York, June 13.

Previous Closing Rate ...	13.95
To-day's Opening Rate ...	13.91
Difference	—4
To-day's Closing Rate ...	13.69
Difference	—26

Broach Expectation J./A. Rs. 240
Broach Expectation A./M. Rs. 250.

LIVERPOOL MARKET.

OCTOBER.

Liverpool June 13.

The market is closed to-day.

JAILED CORPORATORS.

Dr. Meisheri's Motion In Corporation.

Dr. Poonsey H. Meisheri has given notice of the following motion at the June meeting of the Corporation:—

"That the President be requested to move Government to amend Clause (b) of Section 16(1) of the Municipal Act, so as to substitute for the following words appearing in the first 4 lines of the Clause:—

'Has been sentenced by any court to imprisonment or whipping for an offenee punishable with imprisonment for a term exceeding six months, or to transportation.'

the following

"Has been sentenced by a criminal court for an offence involving moral turpitude and carrying with it a sentence of transportation or imprisonment for a period of more than six months."

Seconded by (Sd.) Mohanlal M. Desai, M. N. Talpade, Motichand G. Kapadia, J. A. Collaco, E. R. Hirjibehedin, H. F. Maniar, S. C. Thakkar, Punjabhai Thakersey, M. U. A. Rasul, A. P. Sabavala, V. C. Setalvad, M. C. Javle, S. G. Keni, B. P. Wadke, Avantika Gokhalay, P. G. Sahasrabudhe, B. T. Desai, A. G. Merchant, G. V. Deshmukh, V. D. Govindji, R. M. Bhat, Vithaldas Kanji, B. G. Parelkar.

SUPPORT "SAK'S" CANDIDATURE.

Under the auspices of the Parsi Rajkepa Subha there will be a public meeting at Cawasji Jehangir Hall on Thursday (the 19th instant) at 6 p.m. (S. T.) to the support the candidature of Mr. Shapurji Saklatvala for membership of the House of Commons, when short speeches will be delivered by prominent persons. Admission will be by tickets, proceeds of which will be forwarded to Mr. Saklatwala as our contribution to his election expenses.

MALAVIYA PERMITTED TO GO TO PESHAWAR.

It is understood that Pandit Malaviya hos now been permitted to proceed to Peshawar.

Fragrance Strange and Wonderful

Do you know "4711" Nenita, bewitching scent of fairy-blossoms and romance? Could you wish for sweeter fragrance, for a perfume more appropriate! "4711" Nenita is to your personality what the rhythm of melody is to a charming song – the crowning touch that spells perfection and success.

Sharing the sweetness of the ***"4711" Nenita Perfume*** *is the exquisite* ***"4711" Nenita Brilliantine,*** *are further all the other delightful toiletries permeated with its haunting scent:* ***"4711" Nenita Lotion, Face Powder and Soap.***

4711. Nenita

Representative: ROBERT BLAU (India), Central Bank Buildings-Bombay.

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET CONDITIONS IMPROVE.

Mr. Durgadutt Sawalka Interviewed.

In connection with Cotton crisis and the report appearing in the "Evening News of India", a representative of the "Chronicle" interviewed Mr. Durgadutt Savalka, a prominent cotton dealer who made the following statement:—

The situation in the Bombay cotton trade has not improved is not correct as no less than 10,000 bales Broach business has taken place at Rs. 240 after fixing the minimum rates but, some of the said business is fresh according to my information. Thus fresh business failed to give opportunity to liquidate long interest of anxious operators.

BROKERS RESPONSIBLE.

The refusal to do fresh business by the Cotton Brokers' Association has nothing to do with the crisis and Brokers are in, way responsible. Business in new crop to the extent of about 15,000 bales of Broach is done at Rs. 255 but exporters were chief sellers and even to-day they are anxious sellers at Rs. 250 but there are no buyers. Some ignorant operators are buying new crop but according to my the price of new Broach ought to be Rs. 10 below pressht crop—Opening of business in New crop months is greatly helping exploitation by Foreigners.

With most accurate information there are about 50,000 bales tenderable cotton of Broach against July-August delivery, out of which a big group of Bombay cotton mills is prepared to take up some 25,000 bales, therefore there seems no likelyhood of any big pressure of tenders. Mills are not long of cotton in the present crop, except some small interest and I believe there is possibility of a squeez in Broach J/A. delivery as the outstanding open interest in Broach is to the extent of 250,000 bales. Against this bulky business there is only 20 per cent. tenderable cotton.

According to my information no transfer business at a premium of Rs. 20 or Rs. 23 has taken place.

UNSAFE TO BUY NEW CROP.

I believe it unsafe to buy new crop but I firmly believe that holders of present crop will be amply rewarded in due course.

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—With reference to the statement in the report of Sholapur Day Procession, appearing in to-day's issue of your paper, to the effect that "St. John Ambulance Brigade 'boys' were conspicuous by their absence", I request you to publish the following facts for the information of your readers:—

At the time of the procession, at about 5 p.m., a telephone message was received in the office of the Parsi Division of the St. John Ambulance Brigade from the Ville Parle Satyagraha Camp to remove a Satyagrahi who was ill in the camp, as the Congress ambulance was not available. Immediately, arrangements for the same were made and the Motor Ambulance with members was sent to Ville Parle. On arrival there, the doctor was sent for to examine the patient. Mr. Harilal Manilal Shah, who was after half an hour removed to the Congress Hospital. On return from the Congress Hospital, the Ambulance was kept at Thakordwar, where there was a large crowd of people with Police cordon. On receipt of a telephone message from our District Superintendent, Major W. Nunan, the Ambulance with members and first aid requisites was sent to Dhobi Talao, where the trouble no longer appeared. On learning there that the real procession was stopped at the Congress House with a Police cordon, members with their Motor Ambulance went there and stationed near Imperial Cinema to be helpful in case of any emergency. At about 11-30 p.m., a volunteer named Mr. Popatlal Amarsi Jasani, who was met with a motor accident there, was removed to the Congress Hospital by the members of the Division. The members stayed at their station till 12-30 a.m., when they left as the Police cordon was removed at 12-10 a.m. and the procession began to march off.—Yours, etc.,

D. F. PANTHAKI,
Divisional Superintendent.

SAKLATVALA ELECTION FUND.

Mr. Bharucha Sends Money

Mr. Burjorji Framji Bharucha has forwarded to Mr. Saklatvala the amount hitherto subscribed to this fund along with a further sum of £70 in anticipation of future donations.

To-day is the nomination day for the by-election in Glasgow for the seat in Parliament which Mr. Shapurji Saklatvala is contesting. The election takes place on the 26th instant. Intending donors to this Saklatvala Election Fund are therefore, requested to send their donations, soon.

The following donations have been received in this office:—

Previously acknowledged	Rs. 324/3
Messrs. Batliwala & Sidhwa	Re. 1
Messrs. Dhamankar & Baxi	Re. 1
A sympathiser	Rs. 101
Second instalment of "Chronicle" staff's contribution	Rs. 14/8.
Total	Rs. 442.

Under the auspices of
Shri
Lad Yuvak Mandal

A
SWADESHI BAZAR
will shortly be opened
AT
ZAVERBAG
Kalbadevi Road

the proceeds of which shall go to the
NATIONAL MOVEMENT.

Details later on.

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INDIAN INDUSTRIES
Silk ! Tussore Silk !! Khadi Silk !!!

The best Silk, Tussore, Khadi Silk, Suitings manufactured in our own FACTORY at Surat can be had at very reasonable rates from :—

The Indian Silk & Tussore House,
Dwarkadas Mansions,
Sandhurst Road, Bombay 4.

BLACK SILK SUITINGS IS OUR SPECIALITY.

PLEASE

The VULCAN INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
Head Office, BOMBAY.
INSURE YOUR CARS with the VULCAN Insurance Company, Limited.
Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY
PRINCIPAL AGENTS FOR BOMBAY:
1. Messrs. NANJI V. DOSSA & Co., Ismail Building, Fort.
2. Messrs. K. JIVRAJ & Co., Bora Bazar Street, Fort,
3. Messrs. RAHIM JOOSAB & Co., Khatau Bldg., Marine Stree

The Industrial & Prudential
ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE, Jehangir Wadia Building, Fort, BOMBAY.
CONCESSIONS TO SATYAGRAHIS.
In response to an earnest request from our Nationalist clients, we beg to announce the following special privileges for our Policyholders who may be convicted for Political Offences in 1930.
If a Policyholder on whose Policy One full Year's premium has been paid gets convicted for a Political offence as a Satyagrahi and if his Policy lapses while he is in Jail, his Policy will be kept automatically in force for a period of one year.
This advantage will be given to old Policyholders also whose Policies lapse in the above circumstances and for want of Surrender Values to their credit.

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE.
(Established 30 years.)
INDIA'S FUTURE DEPENDS ON BANKING, INSURANCE, COMMERCE AND JOINT STOCK COMPANY EXPANSION.
Aspiring students of Commerce should therefore give all attention to the study of SPECIALISED COURSES such as BANK OFFICERS (C. A. I. B.), INSURANCE MANAGERS (A. Ch. I. I.), COMPANY SECRETARIES (F. I. S. A.), and GENERAL COMMERCE COURSES (L.C.C., D.Com., I.M.C.), for which there is an unlimited Field and SPECIALISED ACCOUNTANCY (G. D. A.), may wherever desirable, be tacked in as an additional course, as Accountancy Profession is now getting over-crowded.
TUITION THROUGH POST, A SPECIAL FEATURE.
Consult PRINCIPAL DAVAR or apply for prospectus giving details, 80-83, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS
Jehangir Wadia Building, 51, Esplanade Road.
SUNDAY, 15th June, at 6 p.m.
PUBLIC LECTURE:
INSTINCT, INTELLECT, INTUITION.
How consciousness progress from the Instinctual to the Intellectual, and manifesting in the brute as Instinct, in the man as Intellect, to be raised to Intuition.
Entrance Free. No Collections.
ALL CORDIALLY INVITED.

NAGINDAS & MANEKLAL
INCOME TAX & SUPER TAX EXPERT
Sukhadwalla Building,
REVELIN STREET,
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY
Telephone No. 22560

CLOSED GODOWNS
of about 5,500 Square Feet behind Grant's Building, Arthur Bunder Colaba are to be let at Rs. 200/- per month and smaller godowns on that average.
Apply:—RAVAL MARBLE FACTORY THERE on Spot.

THE HIMALAYA
ISSCE. CO., LTD. (Calcutta).
A Progressive National Life Office.
Paid up Capital Rs. 5,00,000.
Investments in Government securities only.
CHEAP PREMIUM RATES.
GUARANTEED BONUS POLICIES and many other attractive schemes.
INFLUENTIAL MEN WANTED IN UNREPRESENTED AREAS ON EXCEPTIONALLY LIBERAL TERMS.
Apply:—BRANCH MANAGER, Akbar Building, Hornby Road, BOMBAY.

G. D. A.
CLASSES COMMENCE FROM THE 21st JUNE
ENROL IMMEDIATELY.
BATLIBOI'S
Accountancy Training Institute,
YUSOOF BUILDING,
Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE
SATURDAY, JUNE 14, 1930

COERCION OR CONCILIATION?

—:o:—

The Congress procession was banned on Thursday in the name of peace and, according to the official organ, the "Times of India", it indicates that, as a result of Mr. Haig's visit, "the police are now determined to take stern measures to maintain law and order." The question that immediately arises is, how did the Commissioner suddenly come to fear a breach of peace? Bombay has witnessed many processions and meetings during the last two months, none of which resulted in the disturbance of the peace. Dr. Tej Bahadur Sapru publicly paid a tribute a few weeks ago to the orderliness of the procession that was taken out to express sympathy with the Afghan Youth League. Wiring to the "Daily Herald" on May 23, Mr. George Slocombe says in regard to huge meetings on the Esplanade Maidan, "These are no rowdy mobs." The merchants' demonstration in which nearly a lakh of persons took part and which the Commissioner had stopped at Bori Bunder was perfectly peaceful in spite of the ban. So were the Parsi and Muslim processions. And lastly who that saw the mammoth, silent procession on Gandhi day could not have been struck by the marvellously complete silence that more than two hundred thousand persons kept all the way to Apollo Bunder? With such examples of peaceful behaviour no ordinary human being can understand why Thursday's procession was sought to be banned for the sake of peace. The only explanation is that the Government of Bombay have surrendered their judgment to Mr. Haig and are, without rhyme or reason, India" elegantly says, "to take "determined," as the "Times of stern measures to maintain law and order."

The bureaucracy is notoriously lacking in imagination and a sense of proportion. As Tagore said in his speech to the Society of Friends, the bureaucratic machine, "incapable of understanding the living India", "produces perfect results so long as the subject race meekly behaves like dead material yielding to the machine-made law and order, offering no resistance when exploited." No wonder that "the expert in the engine room is indignant to find that the time-honoured system does no longer produce law and order, and he becomes more and more red in the face and dangerously furious." No wonder that even perfectly legal and peaceful demonstrations should be banned. And no wonder that the local Government should meekly surrender to Mr. Haig. Mr. Haig did not utilise his visit to Bombay in exchanging views with some men who would have been courageous enough to tell him the truth about the situation in Bombay City and the Presidency and the duty of the Government at the present juncture. But we have reason to believe that, as a result of what little plain-speaking he has had from some of those who were consulted by him, he is not as convinced as he was before he came to Bombay that the policy of "Resolute Rule" which finds favour with the Government of India to-day is the only right one. In the interests of the Government themselves and Britain whose agents they are, we trust the process of self-introspection which has commenced, will lead to the Government retracing their steps and taking measures to ensure a settlement honourable to both sides.

Before it is too late they must appreciate, what Tagore calls "the newly risen humanity of India." and accept the advice of faithful Liberals like Shriyuts Chimanlal Setalvad and Cowasji Jehangir (Junior) who, although very much against the Gandhi movement, recognise in it "a tremendous upheaval, quickening and awakening", and say: "We cannot too strongly emphasise our belief that the present problem before Government is not merely the question of preservation of law and order. The main and real problem is a political one." They appeal, we notice, for a peace with honour. Mahatma Gandhi has already given his views to Mr. Slocombe with which the Liberals agree. If Shriyuts Chimanlal Setalvad and Cowasji Jehangir desire peace with honour, they should do more than issuing a statement. With Dr. Tej Bahadur Sapru, they should ask the Viceroy and the Government—which includes Mr. Haig—"Do you mean business"? And this is, as they themselves urge, "the real crux of the problem." They should ask the question in a manner which will be effective. The manner will be effective only when to the question they add the declaration that if Government do not follow their advice they will themselves have nothing to do with the Round Table Conference.

OPPORTUNE SUGGESTION.

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Mr. Fenner Brockway, whose views the Maxton group share, has lost no time in making the opportune suggestion to the MacDonald Government that the only way for them "to prevent the threatening disaster" in India is to announce "the recognition of India's right to self-government and self-determination". He desires them to regard full responsible government as the basis of the Round Table Conference, the function of this body being to prepare a constitution—responsible government being fully accepted, not merely as India's goal, but as the starting point of Indian reforms. This means that the Simon report should be, in effect, scrapped, as it promises India Dominion Status, of a kind which the first volume does not specify, in some dim distant future. But will the MacDonald Government have the courage and statesmanship to proceed on these healthy lines? There is an ominous reference in Mr. Brockway's article in the "New Leader" to the unhappy position in which they have placed themselves, that of "being committed to the Report by taking the Labour Members of the Commission into Government". It is the duty of Labour's rank and file, if it has any regard for the pledges it has given India at its annual Conferences, to give a plain warning to the MacDonald Government that they must shape their Indian policy in the light of the present situation in India and not on the 'ipse dixit' of the All-White Commission that was forced on India.

A WARNING.

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It is one of the many delusions and preconceived ideas of the bureaucracy in India that the minority communities steadily keep aloof from all political movements unpalatable to officialdom. The growing indication of Muslims' active sympathy with the Gandhi movement should provide officialdom much food for thought. And the unmistakable manner in which the Parsi community is identifying itself with the nationalist movement should give it a warning that it will be to its own political grief if it still hugs the delusion that the Parsis are not with the Mahatmaji. The crowded meeting of Parsis at the Cowasji Jehangir Hall on Thursday was an emphatic illustration of the enthusiasm with which the Parsis are supporting the insurgence of national aspirations. Such enthusiasm is remarkably evident in the younger generation of Parsis, both men and women. What a significant change from the older days!

MISCHIEVOUS MOVE.

We are amazed at the tell-tale attempt that is sought to be made by Mr. Lakhmidas Rowji Tairsee to defeat the real purpose of the proposal to boycott the Quadrangular and M. C. C. matches which is to come up for consideration by the general body of the Hindu Gymkhana. That purpose is to demonstrate the depth of public indignation against the policy of coercing the people which the Government are carrying on. When the noblest leaders of the Nation are in jail and ruthless repression is the order of the day and the agents of Britain in India are not "playing cricket," no patriotic Indian can tolerate the idea of continuing the fixtures. Mr. Tairsee has the same end of abandoning the fixtures in view. But, as evidently he does not like to offend some people, he has resorted to a device which has not even the merit of originality. We have ourselves in the past denounced the communal lines on which the Quadrangular matches are arranged and we would very much like to see these matches arranged on some rational basis. But this reform has nothing to do with the present issue which is that no Indian team should play with a team composed of Britishers and that particularly, the M. C. C. matches should be boycotted—while the present situation continues. Mr. Tairsee's amendment ignores this vital point and is, therefore, most mischievous and should be summarily rejected.

HELPLESS.

Lecturing before the Central Asian Society on the development of British aviation in the East Lord Thomson, the Air-Minister in the MacDonald Government significantly emphasized the progress in aviation made by the Soviet, its air lines now giving access "to the whole of the Northern Frontier and Afghanistan". He also referred to French aviation enterprise in the East and deplored that Britain was lagging behind. We shall not be surprised if in British Imperialist circles the reference to the Northern Frontier and the Soviet's progress is utilised to put pressure on the Government to increase the air defences of India. And in such increase Indians will be told they will have no chance of contributing by offering their technical services, because "they are as yet untrained". When will the time come for India to be able to say to the whole world that Indian aviation is progressing instead of helplessly watching the progress of British aviation in India, for which she has, of course, to pay?

WELCOME MOVE.

Mr. N. M. Joshi's resolution, which came up for discussion before the Labour Conference at Geneva on Wednesday asking that body to convene a special conference of Asiatic countries for the purpose of considering and reporting to the General Conference on matters affecting labour conditions in the East is a move in the right direction. Such an inquiry into the conditions of Eastern workers should have been undertaken long ago. As Mr. Joshi desires in his resolution to have representatives at the Asiatic Conference both from organised employers and employees, the deliberations of the Conference will throw considerable and unpleasant light upon the methods of labour exploitation in the East. European Trade Unionists like Mr. Purcell from Britain or Herr Fuertwaengler from Germany who take the trouble of investigating labour conditions in the East complain of the great disparity in the standard of wages between the European and Eastern workers. The Conference proposed by Mr. Joshi can tackle this question exhaustively and should be held as soon as possible, preferably in India.

INDIA

(Selected by CHADHA).

(1)
Hail! Land of Ancient name
Bharat of Holy fame,
Motherland mine;
Teach me to know thy worth,
O land of sacred birth.
Thou soul of all the earth
My heart is thine.

(2)
Land where the sages walk,
Blessed be thy clime;
Where saints and prophets talk,
The glory of thy past,
Awaits to life at last,
In all the splendour vast
Of that bright time.

(3)
Wherever my feet may roam,
Thou art my well loved home,
My country dear.
The magic of thy air,
And all thy beauties rare,
But haunt me everywhere
Both far and near.

(4)
Bharata's sons, arise!
And sing unto the skies
Fair India's praise;
Her ideals are not dead
For which her children bled,
She proudly rears her head
To great new days.

BRITAIN'S TARIFFS AGAINST INDIAN CLOTH.

VOLUNTARY BOYCOTT THE ONLY REPLY TO FORCED PREFERENCE.

(By Manekla1 Vakil, M.A. LL.B. F. S. S.)

III

Between 1896 and 1916 there was no increase in the duty on piece-goods, but in 1917-1918 in view of the taxation required for the making of the special war contribution, a free gift of 100 millions sterling to the Imperial Treasury, the Government of India were permitted to raise the import duty on piece-goods from 3 1|2 per cent to 7 1|2 per cent and assimilate it to the general tariff rate while leaving the excise at 3 1|2 per cent. Lancashire agitation was of course revived. The Secretary of State stood firm. "The London Times" had the following remarks on the revival of the Lancashire agitation:—

"The Indian cotton excise duty has always been politically, economically, and above all morally indefensible. It has been deeply resented from the outset and has remained an open sore. The plea that 'the poor Hindu' will have to pay more for his clothing is merely nonsensical. At the bidding of Lancashire, the Hindu peasant has had to pay more for his clothing for twenty years because, although it is made in his own country, it is subject to an excise duty".

THE RUINOUS RATIO.

Since 1923 the Indian Textile industry has been passing through a period of losses owing to the post-war finance of all the world's states notwithstanding that the production has increased in India as well as in other countries. The Government of India abolished the excise duty on Indian cloth on 1st December 1925, while the import duty on piece-goods then stood at 11 per cent and that on the yarn stood at 5 per cent since 1921. Simultaneously in 1925 the Government of India adopted the policy of maintaining the rupee exchange at 1|6d. gold, so that the benefits of the abolition of the excise duty and of the 11 per cent. duty on imported cloth were indirectly taken away by the appreciation in the value of the rupee. The Exchange policy of the Government of India has helped the foreign manufacturers and reduced the purchasing power of the Indian peasants by lowering the rupee price on the exports of raw products. The delay in the establishment of a gold standard backed up by a gold currency or gold reserve has caused a tremendous annual loss to the Indian nation, because the foreign bureaucracy is opposed to any reform of the currency.

After almost sleeping over the report of the Tariff Board published on 7th June 1923, the Government of India levied on 16th August 1929 a specific duty of 1 1|2 annas per lb. on all imported yarns unless its value exceeded Rs. 1|14|- per lb. in which case the duty would continue at 5 per cent. 'ad valorem.' This has been altered to 5 per cent or 1 1|2 annas per lb. whichever is higher by the Tariff Act of 1930.

IMPERIAL PREFERENCE.

From 1st April 1930 the Indian tariff on cotton yarns and piece goods has been raised, in order to give partial protection to the Indian industry, though non-official nationalists in the legislature opposed the principle of preferential tariff in favour of Britain as against the other foreign countries as well as on the ground of a higher protection required by finer Indian mill goods in competition with similar British manufactures. The present tariff has made the poor man's coarse cloth much dearer to him, though it will give an impetus to both hand-spun and hand-woven goods for local consumption, and thereby provide additional employment to the village peasantry in their homes as well as to the hand-loom weavers in small towns all over the country. The following are the rates of duties:—

TEXTILE FABRICS.

"156A.

Cotton Piece-goods (other than fents of not more than nine yards in length)

(a) plain grey, that is, not bleached or dyed in the piece, if imported in pieces which either are without woven heading or contain any length of more than nine yards which is not divided by transverse woven headings—

(i) of British manufacture. Ad valorem. 15 per cent. or 3 1|2 annas per pound, whichever is higher.

(ii) not of British manufacture. Ad valorem. 20 per cent 3 1|2 annas per pound, whichever is higher.

(b) Others

(i) of British manufacture Ad valorem 15 per cent.

(ii) not of British manufacture. Ad valorem 20 per cent."

The duty of 3 1|2 annas per lb. on grey heavier cloth works out to 33 per cent. of the C.I.F., price of such cloth being eleven annas per lb. So now Japan and other foreign countries except Britain will send the same cloth after bleaching so as to incur the lower duty of 20 per cent. Even Britain can send such white cloth at the lower duty of 15 per cent so as to oust the non-British heavy cloth also from the Indian market. The Bombay mills cannot then compete with such heavy bleached cloth also as their price is 14 annas per lb. against the 11 annas per lb. C. I. F. India of the imported cloth plus maximum duty of 20 per cent on white or bleached cloth, making a total of a little over 13 annas per lb.

AS YOU SOW.....

In the words of Mr. G. D. Birla the following conclusion regarding the development of the cotton industry will be perfectly legitimate:—

"Whatever may be the remarks

(Continued on next page.)

MR. BENN ON PRESENT POLITICAL SITUATION.

THE INSURGENCE OF NATIONAL ASPIRATIONS.

(BY S. M. RAHMAN, M.L.C.)

The outstanding feature of "British Imperialism," which Mr. Brown, in the blunt manner of the English workman, has, recently, characterised in the House of Commons as "dirty," has been the contemptuous disregard of the grim realities of the "Political Situation" in this country. Like the ostrich burying its head in the sand, the British administrator has been content to ignore all political agitation in the fond belief that calculated neglect would, in course of time, kill it. Whenever there was a political ferment in India, it was declared from the heights of Simla and echoed in the "cloistered corridors" of Whitehall, that the discontent was confined to the infinitesimal minority of the western-educated class and that the "teeming millions" were satisfied with their 'Ma bap" Government. Generations of British statesmen and administrators have been repeating these puerile and putrid slogans with a sanctimoniousness which, oftentimes, has been a queer admixture of the sublime and the ridiculous. It was due to these erroneous notions, insidiously fostered by those "who regarded India as a market to be exploited by or on behalf of the British interests," that, even, a radical Secretary of State, like Morley—the biographer of Burke and the co-adjutor of Gladstone in the mission of Irish emancipation—could not visualise the time when this country would attain the status of a Dominion.

AN ADMISSION.

It is, therefore, a distinct relief to find that Mr. Benn has, after all, admitted the fact that the Government of India is to-day faced not with the "engineered" dissatisfaction of a handful of educated hotheads but with the genuine desire of "Indians of all races and classes" for "the enlargement of India's liberties." "They are," Mr. Benn stated in the course of his recent speech in the Commons, "looking for the disappearance of the manifestation of race superiority and complete equality of citizenship." "Let nobody in the Committee think," continued the Secretary of State, "that we regard force as a remedy. It cannot become a remedy." Perhaps, Dyer thought otherwise, when he fired hard to 'produce an effect" on Indians at large, and there are O'Dwyers still alive and kicking, who think that the sword is mightier than Mr. Benn's powerful pen or his facile tongue.

In the face of these weighty admissions, it is sad to think that Mr. Benn so utterly failed to give the right lead to the Government of India, at the time when the situation could have been saved, simply because he wanted to give some consolation to the influential Liberal leader, who, as the irony of fate would have it, was selected to preside over the ill-starred Royal Commission.

NOTES OF THE DAY.

Explain The Rules.

Will Government of India be pleased to take the trouble of explaining in simple language their Jail rules regarding political prisoners for the benefit both of local authorities and the public? For, there is a wide divergence of opinion between the views of the two. Classification, it was supposed, was based on the style of living. But from the Madras Presidency comes the remarkable news that Mr. Prakasam's son has been placed under class B, although the father, who must have brought the son in his own style, is rightly an A class prisoner. Instances of persons, given different classes although deserving the same class, can be multiplied from every province. Only the other day sons of Oudh Taluqdars were awarded B class. But the confusion is not confined to convicting magistrates. Within the jails themselves there is no proper appreciation of privileges attaching to special class prisoners. The news from the Hazaribagh Central Jail regarding Babu Ram Narain Singh, an ex-M.L.A., and an 'A' class prisoner shews that the Superintendent of the Jail interprets the rule governing the diet of 'A' class prisoners in a peculiar fashion, re-inforced further, by 'disciplinary' measures. The result is reported to be hunger-strike by Babu Ram Narain Singh. To avoid serious troubles, Government ought to say clearly what they intend the rules to mean.

Sardar Sardul Singh Handcuffed?

Sardar Sardul Singh Caveeshar, a member of the Congress Working Committee and the President of the Punjab Provincial Congress Committee, was arrested sometime ago at Rawalpindi where he had gone to work on the Patel Inquiry Committee. The arrest, according to the "Tribune" of Lahore, was effected at midnight by a large body of armed police and he was immediately put in a motor lorry and brought all the way to Lahore with handcuffs on. The trouble of a night journey was bad enough but to have handcuffed him was infinitely worse. As the "Tribune" says: "The action of the police can only be explained on the assumption that they wanted to humiliate him with all the harshness in their power."

Honourable Opponents Or Felons?

Why do Government allow such treatment of men, who, though opponents, are honourable opponents representing the officially recognised "insurgence of national and racial aspirations." A rest them, if this is considered the only possible way of meeting the "Indian Nationalist movement," but why this treatment, as if men like Sardar Sardul Singh were felons and robbers. It is time the Government of India stopped this exhibition by their police of pettimindedness or they should say definitely that they refuse to recognise in Congress leaders and workers respectable persons fighting with clean weapons for "national and racial aspirations."

The Danger.

Some time ago the G.I.P. Railway authorities issued a circular to their employees warning them that disciplinary action would be taken against them if they "give encouragement to meetings, designed to promote subversive propaganda" by attending them or "give occasion for the belief" that they are in sympathy with the Satyagraha movement or "allied movements". This all-embrasive ukase is now repeated by the Post-Master General Bombay, to his staff, in a circular marked "Vernacular" and each member of the staff, not literate in English, is asked to declare: "This circular has been thoroughly explained to me by the Post-master and I perfectly understand its meaning." According to the Free Press similar circulars have been issued by various other Departments. But do the authorities in control of the public services realise that the very wide restrictions which such a circular entails upon their employees may deter them from even promoting Swadeshi or helping the noble cause of Prohibition? And will this not cause a very great amount of discontent amongst the staff?

Helping Him.

American Orator: "And where, I ask you, is Julius Caesar? Where is Attila, the Hun? Where are Moses, Oliver Cromwell, Charlemagna, Hannibal?"
Enthusiastic Usher: "Stand up, boys, so's the gentleman can see you."

POONA DAY BY DAY.

SILVER JUBILEE OF SERVANTS OF INDIA SOCIETY.

(From our own Correspondent.)
POONA, June 12.

To-day is the day of the uncelebrated Silver Jubilee of the servants of India Society. The local moderate daily has heralded the day with a leading article on the subject. In it the paper has given reasons for not celebrating the day publicly and has also summarised the achievements of the Society in the past. The reasons for not celebrating the day are that the public mind is not calm and placid enough to observe such a Jubilee and that some of the prominent members of the Society also are outside India on public work. The article makes particular mention of Mr. N. M. Joshi's work for Labour, of Mr. Thakkar's work for the "depressed" classes of the Rt. Hon. Mr. Sastri and others in the general political field, of Mr. Devdhar in the sphere of agriculture and co-operation and so on. There was no ceremony as such. But the day was observed in silence by the members of the Society and its sympathisers.

In December next, "Kesari" and the "Maharatta" Institution completes it's fiftieth year and enters upon the fifty first. It is said that it was the intention of the Managers to observe the Jubilee on a grand scale, but in the present state of the public agitation that has sent most of the leaders to jail, the plan is known to have been held in abeyance for the present. If the situation improves and the leaders are out, the Jubilee may probably be celebrated with joy and splendour, otherwise the day will be kept sacred as silently as that of the Servants of India Society.

UNIVERSITY SENATE.

The election to the University Senate for the five vacant seats is coming off soon. From Poona so far two candidates, viz., Prof. N. G. Damle and Dr. Bhagwat have come forward. Prof. S. G. Sathe also has begun his canvassing work. The probability is that most of the votes in the city will be divided between the first two. Dr. Bhagwat is a professor of Science in the Sir Parshuram Fergusson College. Mr. Damle is a professor of philosophy in the Ferguson College. Mr. Damle was elected in the general election also and it is said, he has good chances in this election too. There are a few other Maharashtriya candidates also in the field. Mr. Damle is popular among the younger graduates and by his very unassuming, straightforward and amiable qualities has endeared himself to the elders also. Mr. Bhagwat is perhaps a comparatively new professor to the city. But the faithful sympathisers of the Sir P. College may vote for him in preference to all others! The work of canvassing has begun and the day of the result is looked forward to with interest in the academic circles of the city.

The hotel-keepers of Poona held a meeting in the last week under the presidentship of Mr. N. V. Bhonde and passed resolutions protesting against the proposed enhancement of water-cess from them. It was said that the assessment of duty on water would induce the hotel-keepers and others to make less use of water and hence insanitary state of the hotels would be worse. It was decided to organise protests of other professions also on whom the duty is to be raised.

The free physical education class conducted by the Maharashtriya Vyayam Mandal, Poona, Tilak Road, trained about 50 students this year in the various sports. The Poona Dt. Local Board has sent more than twenty students in this class.

The annual election to the Board of Directors of the Poona Merchants' Co-operative Bank was held last week and Messrs. S. L. Apte, N. N. Kshirsagar, Shrth Haridas Narayandas, G. B. Pandit, D. G. Bapat, S. A. Gokhale and N V Godbole are elected as Directors.

The Aryohushan Press and the Kesari Press have fixed up the big electric clocks over their buildings. The clocks are manufactured by Mr. Joshi of Bombay, during the enterprising mechanical genius of Maharashtra. Each master clock costs about Rs. 300 and along with tihs many smaller clocks also show time. The factory in Bombay in which these clocks are manufacturned is a unique factory in Maharashtra, if not the rest of India also. A company has been regularly formed for the manufacture of such clocks. The Fergusson College also has purchased a big clock and it is learnt that the Bombay Council Hall also is to possess one such clock. Maharashtra is sure to be proud of Mr. Joshi who invented the mechanism and Mr. Datar who helped Mr. Joshi in the most self-sacrificing manner.

QUADRANGULAR MATCHES AND COMMUNAL TENSION.

Mr. Tairsee's Latest "Discovery."

Mr. L. R. Tairsee, we understand, responsible for tabling an amendment to the proposition before the Executive Committee of the Hindu Gymkhana calling for the cancellation of Quandrangular and M. C. C. Matches in view of the present political situation.

The proposition for which the Committee of the Hindu Gymkhana meets on June 15 is as follows:

"Considering the present situation the Executive Committee of the Hindu Representative Matches be requested to cancel all the Cricket fixtures of the Quadrangular and M. C. C. Matches and to take all necessary steps in that behalf.

MR. TAIRSEE'S BRAIN WAVE.

To this Mr. L. R. Tairsee has tabled the following long winded amendment.

BOMBAY, June 15.

"Whereas there is generally a certain amount of communal tension during the Quadrangular Matches and whereas this year, it is feared, this is likely to be aggravated, when the Quadrangular Matches are played, it is the opinion of the members of the P. J. Hindu Gymkhana, assembled at a general meeting held this day in response to a requisition received under the signature of Mr. Thakersi Hiralal Vakil and 107 others, that in the interest of communal harmony and peace, this meeting requests the Executive Committee of the Hindu Representative matches, and the Managing Committee of the P. J Hindu Gymkhana, to take no part in the Quadrangular contest this year, and with that object in view, this meeting hereby recommends them to take all measures, to carry out, if possible, in cooperation and conjunction with the Committees of the other local Gymkhanas, this object.

This resolution is to apply also to the Matches intended to be played with the M. C. C. in the year 1930-31.

The meeting also expresses its opinion that should the conditions referred to above, change, the members of the P. J. Hindu Gymkhana, in general meeting assembled, may, reconsider the resolution."

CONGRESS BEGINS THE "DRY" CAMPAIGN.

320 Volunteers Parade Parel And Dadar Areas.

As decided by the "War" Council of the Bombay Congress Committee, picketing of liquor shops was started on Friday in the "E" and "F" wards. It was kept up from 5 to 9 p.m., the time when liquor trade is brisk. Three hundred and twenty Congress volunteers were engaged in this activity which covered 161 shops.

In the "E" ward, 104 shops were picketed in the area comprising Byculla, Victoria Gardens Delisle Road, and Tadwadi. Here there was not the regular picketing.

PLAN OF CAMPAIGN.

The volunteers who numbered 234 devided themselves into batches of 10 to 15, and each batch kept on parading the locality assigned to it, singing anti-drink songs and shouting propagandist slogans. The batch moved to and from several times, stopping at each liquor shop for a while and then moving to the next. Their demonstration attracted large crowds, and had an appreciable effect in dissuading many intending customers from going into the shops.

The "F" ward comprising Lalbag and Parel was also tackled by the Congress volunteers. Here there was regular picketing, one or two volunteers being posted at each of the 57 shops. The number of volunteers thus engaged in this area was 85. Their activities also met with tangible success.

IMPRESSIVE DEMONSTRATION.

The demonstrations in both the areas were impressive and created considerable enthusiasm among the people.

Picketing in the Fort area was continued as usual.

UNMENTIONABLE DEEDS AT DHARASANA.

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(Continued from page 1.)

taining very serious injuries. I also saw several men chased in the fields and beaten. If any one denies these deadly sticks in the hands of the Sowars on the 3rd of June, I say it is untrue. I saw them myself. How does the Press Note, excepting the version of the accused, meet our accusation? The Press Note makes no mention of the Sowars on the 3rd of June at all. But it says "as to the 31st of May the Deputy Inspector General of Police suggested to the Corporal that he might take his men round the Maidan in order to see whether the volunteers would thus be dissuaded from attacking. This was done. A party of volunteers was then seen advancing on the Nava Zilla and the Corporal and his 4 men went to cut them off. Some half a dozen of the attackers (i.e., the unarmed defenceless Satyagrahis) got into the Salt Pans where they were easily caught, but the remainder on seeing the horses, turned tail and fled with horses running after them. The whole affair was over within a few minutes. And no casualties whatsoever resulted as the mounted men did not get into contact with volunteers nor had they any sticks or other weapons in their hands." This purports to explain the presence of horses on the 31st of May. Not the 3rd of June. Perhaps by the 3rd of June the desire to "dissuade" the Satyagrahis had become stronger, and their love "to exercise their horses and satisfy their natural curiosity" more passionate.

LARGE NUMBER OF HOOF MARKS.

So if Mr. Devadhar, Mr. Natarajan and myself had stayed in the field or happened to be even in the streets of Untadi we might have been "dissuaded" in the above fashion, and if we had proved good runners and were not trampled and had complained we would have had the reply, "Well, what harm. No casualty whatsoever—excellent to have a little run in the morning", but if we had bad luck and were run over, the reply would have been "Oh only three of you, look at the good it does to the country!" I have reason to believe that "the sum total of the greadful charge" is not nil. But a large number of cases with marks of hoofs. My appeal to the Central Powers, not the high inter-mediaries, I accuse, is, "Does it do good to the country? You may terrorise the village of 1,900 people, the effect spreads throughout the vast continent, till men living in marble palaces say they will court anarchy and destruction rather than torture their conscience and support such a Government."

MR. WAMAN MUKADAM.

As to the beating after arrest, and beating outside the boundaries of the salt depot, we were not allowed to be the spectators but we saw Mr. Waman Mukadam, an ex-M.L.C. brought on a stretcher, badly shaken, who said he was arrested then taken to a small cabin, handed over to the mercies of some policemen, struck with lathis, insulted, abused and then let go.

ATROCITIES IN GENERAL.

As to the atrocities in general, volunteers beaten unconscious with lathis, their bodies dragged along the ground, pierced with thorns and flung into ditches, unmentionable deeds upon them testicles squeezed, lathis rammed from behind preceded by abusive language indicating what was intended to be performed, trampling by mounted European officers, causing hoof marks, these and others it was not our purpose to substantiate and prove in the short joint statement we issued. It is sufficient to say that we saw three hospitals full of the wounded and the medical men in charge and interviewed them and I am of opinion they raise a strong case for the allegations made. Whatever might be the "light" side, it must be clear as day-light that a number of these Satyagrahis pledged to non-violence and offering themselves for suffering for the love of their country are leavened by a new spirit altogether, and, ennobled by that spirit, whatever they might have been are worthy of credit not to be despised even against the day to day record or even the testimony of interested officials, however high.

BRING OFFICIALS TO ACCOUNT.

I hope I have proved that in the interest of the Government it is worthwhile revising the judgment and bringing to account the officials concerned, in time.

HUSEIN B. TYABJI.

June 13th 1930.

DELHI, June 10.

A wave of intense heat is passing over Delhi and Hospitals are being filled up with cases of sunstroke. About a dozen volunteers who were picketing foreign cloth shops at noon had sun-stroke.—Free Press.

"LIBERALS ARE NOT ALLIE'S OF REACTIONARIES".

—:o:—

(Continued from page 16.)

peat our advice in the hope that it may meet with a better reception. Although they may not be prepared to agree with us that the civil disobedience movement was a mistake, and was calculated to harm the interests of the country, we wish them seriously to consider whether the time has not come for them to cry halt. They may have demonstrated how strong the insurgence of nationalism is in the country. They have possibly brought this fact violently to the attention of the Government but are they serving the best interests of the country in carrying it on further? One result, the effects of which will last for a long time, is that the trade and the commerce of the country have been paralysed. The essential of prosperity in trade and commerce is stability of administration. With a mass movement afoot to destroy the existing Government and the spread of the spirit of disobedience of laws and authority, and with repeated hartals, such insecurity and nervousness is naturally produced as to bring all commercial activities to a stand-still.

INCALCULABLE LOSS TO COUNTRY.

And if this continues the economic loss to the country will be simply incalculable, from which it will take many long years to recover.

The one national industry in India which had come very near extinction a few months ago was looking forward to a revival as the result of the tariff protection, but owing to the unsettled state of things brought about by the civil disobedience campaign, it is still in as bad a plight as ever.

Moreover, it must seriously be considered that any further persistence in the civil disobedience movement, is sure to hamper those who in England, are genuinely friendly to Indian aspirations and even to alienate their sympathy.

"It would, we venture to think, bring India nearer to her cherished desire to be mistress of her own home, if Mr. Gandhi and his supporters suspended the civil disobedience campaign, and utilized their organisation and the patriotic feelings they have evoked, in bringing about an agreement among the various political and communal interests, as to the constitution India wants, and presenting at the Round Table Conference the united demand of India. Such a demand it will be impossible for His Majesty's Government or Parliament to resist."

PEACE WITH HONOUR.

We quite realize the difficulty of the originators and leaders of this movement to call it off at this stage. There is always the danger of the forces they have raised not obeying their command and the further danger of the movement going into the hands of revolutionaries. It behoves, therefore, for both sides to do every thing in their power to secure peace with honour.

Simultaneously with the calling off of the Civil Disobedience movement, there should be a general amnesty to all political prisoners not guilty of violent crimes and the definition of the purpose of the Round Table Conference to be the evolution of a self-governing Dominion Constitution with safeguards for the transitional period.

Government must recognise the forceful national urge for freedom of which civil disobedience is only a symptom and it must show itself eager to discover some formula which will induce all parties to participate in the London discussions. Mr. Gandhi and his supporters must not miss the proper opportunity to end the present situation which is a menace to the real interests of the country. The only way to salve the Round Table Conference and make its success possible is the avenue of negotiation. Time is the essence of the matter; every day allowed to pass marks the situation worse. A few months ago the bulk of the people were ready to accept a fair and reasonable solution. Every day the number is decreasing, and if things are allowed to drift, by the time the Round Table Conference meets that number will be still further diminished.—A.P.

Rajahmundry Satyagraha Camp Evacuated.

—:o:—

RAJAHMUNDRY, June 11.

The Satyagraha camp here was evacuated and the building sealed. While the volunteers were removing their goods a crowd assembled, and policemen rushed at the crowd and hit the passers-by.—Free Press.

Bezwada Satyagrahis Sentenced

—:o:—

BEZWADA, June 11.

Eleven Satyagrahis were sentenced to various terms of imprisonment ranging from 18 months to two years' rigorous. Four Satyagrahi Volunteers, who were minors, were sent to the Tanjore Borstal Institute.—Free Press.

BRITAIN'S TARIFFS AGAINST INDIAN CLOTH

—:o:—

(Continued from previous page.)

of the unsympathetic critic against the present management of the cotton mills—and much surely remains to be done to make it as efficient as desirable—any country would reasonably feel proud of the success achieved so far by our cotton mills against heavy odds. All the countries in the world not excluding United Kingdom, have developed their cotton industries under some sort of protection from their respective Governments, and it is in the circumstances a great achievement to the credit of India that she has been able to put up a magnificent struggle for the existence of her industry against vested interests that are well organised and that could always count on the support of the Indian Government, and has eventually emerged so successful from the contest. The Indian cotton industry therefore with very good reason can hold its head high and say with a contemptuous smile to Lancashire 'Wait and see. As you have sown, so would you reap'. One may hope that the day of industrial awakening is not far off."

Note:—For a fuller account the reader is referred to the "Indian Cotton Textile Industry" by M. P. Gandhi, M. A. etc. The Secretary, Indian Chamber of Commerce. Calcutta. Price Rs. 3|- pp-127.

Bombay Cotton

—:o:—

Bombay, June 13.

Business in forward contracts is at a standstill as everybody is a seller at minimum prices fixed for both crops. Some transfer business is done at a difference of Rs. 17/ per candy.

The longs are very nervous as they are afraid of tenders while Bears stand the advantage of tendering cotton at the option. The fixing of minimum rates has not overcome the difficulty and there is no knowing about the future plans of the East India Cotton Association.

The rate of Broach July/August under Mahajan Association is quoted at Rs. 283/.

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.

—:o:—

Bombay, June 13.

June 127 0 0 plus. 0.30.
September 131.60 plus. 0.60.
December 132.00 —0.20.

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

—:o:—

Bombay, June 13.

Broach	240/245
Bengal	180/185
Mathia	183/192
Khandeish	192/197
Akola/Khamgaon	195/202
Nagpur/Wardha	205/210
Barsi/Kurduwadi	192/197
Jalna/Aurangabad	192/197
Nagar/Vambori	190/195
Purna/Parbani	197/205
Khandwa/Sanavad	195/202
Indore/Ujjain	203/218
Miraj/Sangli	260/270
Coompta	265/272
Tirupur/Cambodia	310/320

READY COTTON SALES.

—:o:—

Bombay, June 13.

80 K. Devchand and Co. Nagar 188
57 Volkart Bros. Nimarkhedi 173
50 Volkart Bros. Vambori 166.
125 P. Crystal and Co. Bijapur 180
63 Shapurji Mill Bombay Pres. 185
200 Sharoff Copper and Co. Kampala 470
100 Madhavji Mill Latur 247.
100 Volkart Bros. Telhara 187
100 Tata and Co. Sangli 255
Sharoff Copper and Co. Jinji 420.
100 Sharoff Copper and Co. Kampala 466.

GOLD AND SILVER.

Bombay, June 13.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Mint Gold, Ready	21	8	6
Mint Gold, 1st Settlement	21	7	9
Mint Gold, 2nd	21	8	9
Silver, Ready	47	2	0
Silver, 1st Settlement	47	1	0
Silver 2nd	46	14	0

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

F. P. Bales:—
Receipts to date 12-6-30 8502000 1929-30. 9243000 1928-29.
Receipts Yesterday 12-6-30 5000 1929-30 2000 1928-29.
Exports to date 12-6-30 6536000 1929-30. 7816000 1928-29.
Stock at Ports 6-6-30 1723000 1929-30. 1011000 1928-29.
Stock Interior Towns 6-6-30 740000 1929-30. 381000 1928-29.
Stock Liverpool 6-6-30 867000 1929-30. 1021000 1928-29.
Visible Supply 6-6-30 3603000 1929-30. 2812000 1928-29.
Quantity in Sight 6-6-30 14631000 1929-30. 15197000 1928-29.
Quantity out of Sight 6-6-30 12182000 1929-30 14641000 1928-29.

WHEAT CHICAGO MARKET.

July per bushel $1.03 — 1-5/8.
Sept. per bushel $1.06 — 1.5/8.
Dec. per bushel $1.10-8 — 1-1/4.

ARGENTINE LINSEED QUOTATIONS.

July 19.50 — 7.
Aug. 19.65 — 5.

STOCKS AND SHARES.

FURTHER DECLINE IN MILL SHARES.

Steady Long Liquidation.

Bombay, June 13.

The share market opened with a steady tone and scattered buying resulted in a small improvement of about Rs. 2/8 from the opening level. However this improvement was not maintained owing to heavy long liquidation which resulted in a sharp decline in mill shares. Towards the close there was some covering which resulted in a small rally. The feeling still continues bearish and apart from natural rallies in view of dear money there seems little change for any agressive buying. The demand for cloth is keeping at a low ebb and with the present trade depression there is less likelyhood for any big demand from the interior markets. The Board has announced that the Corner Rule goes out of order from the 3rd inst. This caused some speculative short covering in Tata Steel Defds. However at the rise there was some liquidation which wiped off the improvement. Tata Hydros and Cement shares were quiet. Bombay Dyeing opened at Rs. 780/- and after improving to Rs. 782/8 declined to Rs. 765/10 and closed at Rs. 770. Tata Steel Defds. opened at Rs. 287/8 and advanced to Rs. 296/4 but declined to Rs. 289/-.

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLASCE.

—:o:—

Bombay, June 13.

Bombay Dyeing 780; 81; 78; 82; 67; 73; 68; 70.
Century 298; 93; 95; 88; 96; 91; 92.
Colaba 123.
Crescent 97; 100.
Fazul 478; 66; 72; 65.
Indore 370; 65; 68.
Madhowji 45 N.
Nagpur 457; 47.
New Great 202; 192; 95; 91.
Pearl 261; 63; 55; 61; 56; 57.
Simplex 88; 80; 85; 82.
Swadeshi 361; 52; 53.
Burma 660; 52; 55; 53.
Hydro 1176; 67; 61; 58; 61; 60.
Tram 131; 33-10; 31.
Defr. 286; 95; 86; 90; 87; 89.
Ord. 50-8; 49-10; 50; 49-14.
Bundi N. 16-12.
Indian 235; 37; 33.
Katni Ord. 172.
Alcock 228; 25..

SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS

Last Closing Quotation.

Bombay, June 13.

	Rs.	Rs.
Ahmedabad-Advance	100	350
Apollo	50	4-8
Assur Veerjee	5	1
Barsi	250	125
Berar Manufacturing	100	186-4
Bharat	150	60-10
Bombay Cotton	500	165
Bombay Dyeing	250	770
Bombay Industrial	5	2-8
Bradbury	250	170
Broach Fine Counts	250	30
Century	100	292-8
Central India	100	447-8
Ceylon	100	25
Colaba Land and Mill	100	123-12
Coorla	100	200
Crescent	100	100
Currimbhoy	250	105
David	250a	150
Dawn	250	600xd
E. D. Sassoon United Dfd.	1	0 6 6
Ebrahim Pabaney	250	158-12
Edward Sassoon	250	70
Elphinstone	100	8-8
Fazulbhoy	250	465
Finlay	100	125
Framjee Petit	1,000	120
Gokak	100	150
Gold Mohur	100	90
Hindustan	1,000	1750
Indian Bleaching, etc.	100	126-4
Indian Manufacturing	1,000	1125
Indore Malwa	100	367-8
Jamshed	25	18
Jam Ranjit Singhji	1,000	1595
Kastoorchand	50	11-4
Khandesh	1,000	220
Khatau Makanjee	100	120
Kohinoor	100	161-4
Lakshmi Cotton	250	1350
Madhowji Dharamsi	100	47-8
Madras United	250	400
Manockjee Petit	1,000	900
Meyer Sassoon	100	47-8
Minerva	100	70
Morarji Goculdas	1,000	700
Model Mills, Nagpur	250	111-4
Mysore	50	140
New City of Bombay	100	75
New Great Eastern	200	192-8
Osmanshahi	75	60
Pearl	250	257-8
Phoenix	100	362-8
Sassoon Cotton	10	8
Sassoon and Alliance Silk	50	71
Sholapur	1,000	1600
Simplex	250	82-8
Sir Shapurji Broacha	100	6-12
Swadeshi	100	353-12
Swan	100	122-8
Satya Mill Ld.	100	130
Tata Mills	25	42-8
Vishnu Cotton	500	2145
Western Indian Spinning	1,000	880

BANKS.

Banks of India	50	90
Baroda	50	71-8
Central	25	15-8
Eastern	£5	80
Imperial	500	1297-8
Imperial Contributory	125	322-8
P. & O. Bank	£10	125
Union	5	3-2

CEMENT & MANGANESE COMPANIES.

Bundi Portland	10	16 -4
Central India Mining	10	2
Gwalior Cement	70	78
Indian Cement	250	233-12
Katni Cement Deferred	40	700
Katni Cement ordy.	100	172 -8
Punjab Cement	10	10-10
Shahabad Cement	10	143-12
Shivrajpur	10	12
United Cement	100	60

RAILWAYS.

Ahmedabad Prantej	500	811 -4
Amritsar Patti	100	130
Central Provinces	100	90-8
Dhond Baramati	100	90-4
Gujerat	100	73
Hoshiarpur Doab	100	72
Larkhana	100	88
Mandra Bhon	90	59-8
Mymen Singh	100	86-4
Pachora Jamner	100	72
Sara Sirajgunj	100	72-8
Sialkot Narrowal	100	90
Sind Light	29	62-8
Tapti Valley	500	677 -8
Upper Sind	100	73

ELECTRIC UNDERTAKING.

Ahmedabad Electric	100	125
Andhra Vally Ord.	1,000	650
Bombay Tramway Ordy.	50	131-4
Tata Hydro Electric Ordy.	1,000	1160
Tata Power Ordy	1,000	545
Karachi Electric	100	152-8
Poona Electric	100	155
Surat Electric Ordy.	100	127-8

PRESS COMPANIES.

Fort	475	130
Harvey and Sabapathy	500	1150
Indian Cotton	125	196-4
Manmad Manufacturing	250	270
New Berar	500	800
New Moffusil	400	800
New Prince of Wales	500	400
Volkart U. P.	500	480

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

B. I. G. Insurance	10	3-8
Bombay Life Assurance	20	33
Empire of India Life	125	1700
Industrial & Prudential	6	5-4
Jupiter General Insu.	15	9-2
New India Assurance	15	15 -8
Oriental Government Security Life	150	1880
Vulcan	10	7

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock Ashdown	100	225
Attock Oil	11	22
Belapur Co.	50	10
Bombay Safe Deposit	200	602-8
Bombay Steam Co. Ordy.	250	187 -8
Bombay Uganda	80	20
B. Burma T. Corporation	125	653-12
Do. Contributory	50	255
British Burma Petroleum	8s.	3-8
Burma Corporation	10	8
Bombay Telephone	50	53-8
Indian Radio Telegraph	100	280
,, ,, ,, Drd.	100	275
Jost Engineering	50	180
Kemp	200	195
Mackenzie Saw Mills	100	65
Okha Salt works	10	6
Port Canning	1,000	555
Scindia Steam	15	8-12
Tata Construction	30	34
Tata Iron (ordinary)	75	49-12
Tata (deferred)	30	288-12
Andhra Valley	1,000	995
Bombay Cotton Mills	10	5-8
Bombay Steam	250	215
Bombay Tramways	50	63-12
Bradbury Mills	250	150
Central India Mills	500	255
Elphinstone Spg.	100	25
Jupiter Insurance Co.	10	10
Katni First Pref.	100	100
Katni Sec. Pref.	100	101
Madhwji Mills	250	65
Marsland Price Co.	100	80
New Great Eastern	200	190
Punjab Cement	10	10
Sir Shapurji Broacha	100	103
Tata Hydro.	1000	1032-8

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, June 12.

Cottonseed, Bombay ton:
June|July nominal £6-5-0.
Castorseed Bombay ton:
June|July sellers £14-12-6.
Rapeseed, Toria, ton:
June|July nominal £14-10-0.

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, June 14.

Coffee Fair Rio, No. 7 quality. Spot: 9-1|4.

WHEAT & LINSEED NEWS.

Bombay, June 13.

A Liverpool cable states that Wheat reported larger shipments from India and Argentine, good rains North-West America and Canada North Dakota. Latest closing quotations are as under:—

LIVERPOOL WHEAT QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, June 12.

July close at 7s. 10 1/2d. — 2d.
Oct. close at 7s. 11 1/4d. — 1-7/8d.
Dec. per bushel $1.10.7/8 — 1-1/4.
1-7/8d.

LINSEED OIL.

London, June 12.

Linseed Oil, naked London, cwt.
July|Aug. sellers 40 3.
Linseed Oil, naked London, cwt.
Sept.|Dec. sellers 37|10-1|2.

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LONDON DISCOUNTS.
Bombay June 13.
3 Months 2 11/32 p. c.
6 Mos. 2 5/8 p. c.
Bank of England Rate 3 p.c.
Call Money 5 1/4 p. c.
One month 4-1/2 p.c.
3 months 3-1/2 p.c.
6 months 3-1/2 p.c.
Tone of Money Market:—Steady.
Imperial Bank rate 6 p.c

Bombay, June 13.
Tone of Silver:—China sold. Small business. Market quiet.

AMERICAN COTTON MARKETS.

—:o:—

Poor Demand For Cloth.

SHORTS COVERING.

Bombay, June 13.
N. Y. October 13.95 —.08
N. O. October 13.71 —.07
Lp. October 7.30 —.14

Yesterday the New York Cotton exchange declined 23 points during the early part of the day on reports of poor demand for cloth however laters on partially recovered on short covering. There was heavy liquidation in July which lost 32 points and new crop months closed at a decline of 2 to 8 points. Spot Cotton prices declined 30 points. The New Orleans futures market declined 39 to 7 points with spot cotton 39 points down. The Liverpool Cotton futures declined 13 to 15 points. Empire Cotton declined 15 points and Egyptians prices closed at a loss of 23 to 24 points.

The progressive decline from day to day in the prices of American Cotton suggests that not only the known factors are being discounted but to some extent the market discounting prospective bearish situation. Trade reports are gloomy and drop reports continue favourable. However if prices keep on declining at the present rate, shortly it will reach a level where it will be difficult to buy. It seems that the market is well liquidated there exists a fairly large short interest.

Commenting on the present situation Messrs. Thos. Smith & Co. State in their to-day's report as under:—

FORWARD MARKET remained entirely closed yesterday due to "Sholapur Day". To minimise the present impasse in the liquidation of old crop contracts it has been suggested that the East India Cotton Board should call from its Members a list showing their open contracts in the July positions and switch (Havala) open contracts between the members. Present prices in India cannot be considered artificial as in spite of the recent decline in America we are still well below parity. We understand a further meeting of the East India Cotton Board will be held to-day and it is to be hoped a satisfactory solution will be found to overcome the present impasse.

In spite of daily cables stating the weather was ideal, the Weekly Weather Report by Government was distinctly unfavourable. The recent decline has been caused by the weakness of Wall Street, poor trade reports and heavy selling by India, Japan and the Continent. A heavy "short" interest exists in new crop positions and any crop scares or covering movement would result in a rapid recovery.

We advise moderate purchases at this level with a view to buying on the scale down in the events of a further decline.

MANCHESTER CLOTH & YARNS.

Cloth & Yarns: It has been a holiday market since the last report, with only limited enquiry. The following are this week's quotations:—

Last Week:—
20's Water Bundles 11.5/8 — 12-5/8d. per lb.
30's Water Bundles 12-3/4 — 13-3/4d. per lb.
40's Mule Bundles 13-3/4 — 15-1/4d per lb.
Egyptian 60's 21 — 24d. per lb.
This Week:—
20's Water Bundles 11.3/8 — 12-3/8 per lb.
30's Water Bundles 12-1/2 — 13-1/2d. per lb.
40's Mule Bundles 13.3/4 — 15d. per lb.
Egyptian 60's 20-3/4 — 23-3/4d. per lb.

GERMAN COTTON INDUSTRY DURING MAC.

In the German cotton industry during May orders have slightly increased, although no general improvement has been noticeable either in the spinning or grey and coloured cloth mills. On the average orders have been only sufficient to provide employment for four to six weeks.

On the Bremen market raw cotton is quoted at 17.41 American cents per British pound weight, compared with 17.23 cents on May 14th. The stock of raw cotton totals 412.072 bales, compared with 455,792 bales a month ago. Yarns, weaving 20's, are quoted at 63 American cents per kilo, compared with 64 cents on May 14th. Cretonne is quoted at 11.20 American cents per metre, compared with 11.50 cents on May 14th.

The Liverpool market will be closed to-day and to-morrow, the 13th and 14th instant.

PRIVATE CABLES:

N. Y. October Highest 14.08 (2-51 p.m.); Lowest 13.77 (12-24 p.m.).

Hemelryk:—"New York cables unconfirmed report disagreement cotton member Farm Board and co-operative manager on policy caused some selling."

Reuter:—"Market was weak on liquidation, influenced by unfavourable conditions in dry goods trade; though later it partially advanced on covering."

Messrs. Bruel & Co. have received the following cable D/- 12th instant from their Liverpool friends Messrs. Reynolds and Gibson:—

"While weather and trade conditions continue as at present, look for gradually sagging market."

NEW YORK COTTON.
New York, June 12.

July	..	14.63—.32
October	..	13.95—.08
December	..	14.11—.02
January	..	14.08—.07
Middling Spot	..	14.80—.30

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.
New York, June 12.

July	..	14.30—.39
October	..	13.71—.07
Middling Spot	..	13.90—.39

NEW YORK.
New York, June 12.

New York, 10-55 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time):

July	14.72
October	13.88
October (New Contract)	13.57

New York, 11-45 a.m.:

July	14.62
October	13.81
October (New Contract)	13.53

NEW YORK DAILY COTTON STATISTICS.
New York, June 12.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	5,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	nil
Day's Exports to the Continent	4,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON.
Liverpool, June 12.

	Opening	Closing
June		7.49—.13
July	7.50	7.46—.13
August		7.38—.14
September		7.34—.14
October	7.35	7.30—.14
November		7.27—.15
December		7.28—.15
January	7.36	7.30—.15
February		7.32—.15
March	7.40	7.36—.14
April		7.37—.14
May	7.45	7.40—.13
June		7.41—.13
Middling Spot		7.90—.14

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.
Liverpool, June 12.

	Bales.
Sales at Liverpool	2,000
Sales on Speculation	200
Sales of East Indian Cotton	10

INDIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, June 12.

Scinde Fully Good	..	4.20
Scinde Fine	..	4.45
Scinde Superfine	..	4.70
Bengal Good	..	3.95
Bengal Fully Good	..	4.20
Bengal Fine	..	4.45
Oomra Good	..	4.40
Oomra Fully Good	..	4.70
Oomra Fine	..	5.00
Broach Fully Good	..	5.40
Broach Fine	..	5.65
Broach Superfine	..	5.90

EGYPTIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, June 12.

July	..	11.69—.23
November	..	11.58—.24
December	..	11.54—.26
January	..	11.58—.24
March	..	11.78—.24
May	..	11.83—.24
Sakellis, F.G.F. Spot		12.75—.20

LONDON SILVER.
London, June 12.

Silver: Market is quiet.

Spot	15-3/16
Forward	16

LONDON GOLD.
London, June 12.

Bar Gold Fine per oz. £4.5|9-1|4

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.
London, June 12.

Interest Day to Day Loans 2-3/8 per cent.
Interest 7 Days' Market Loans 2 per cent.
Bank Bills, 3 months 2-11/32 per cent.
Bank Bills 6 months 2-5/8 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills, 3 months 3-1/4 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills 6 months 3-3/4 per cent.

LONDON EXCHANGES.
London, June 12.

T.T. London on Berlin	20 36-1/8
T.T. London on Amsterdam	12.03-1/8
T.T. London on Brussels	34.82
T.T. London on Madrid	41.00
T.T. London on Milan	93.76
T.T. London on Berne	25.07
T.T. London Paris	123.81
T.T. London on Prague	163.75

LONDON METALS.
London, June 12.

	£
Copper Braziers	74
Yellow Metal	68
Spelter Hard Indian brands	15-1/2
Corrugated Sheets 24 gauge	11-7/8
Tin English Ingots	136-1/4

LINSEED.
London, June 12.

Linseed, Calcutta (London) ton: June|July sellers £18-5-0.
Linseed, Calcutta (London) ton: June|Aug. sellers £18-5-0.
Linseed, La Plata c.i.f. ton: June|July sellers £17-6-3.
Linseed, Bombay, ton: June|July sellers £18-0-0.

Money Market. Exchange Quotations.

Bombay, June 13.
B. C. Rate T T 1/5 23/32
B. C Rate D D 1/5 3/4
LONDON.—
Banks Selling T T 1/5 3/4 June-Dec.
Banks Selling D D 1/5 25/32
Banks Buying T T 1/5 13/16 Ready.
Banks Buying D D 1/5 27/32 Mutl.
Banks Buying 2 Mos. 1/5 31/32 June.
Banks buying 3 Months 1-5 15/16 July-August.
NEW YORK.—
B. C. Rate T T 279.
Banks Selling T T 276 3/4
Bank's Buying T T 277 1/2
PARIS.—
Bank's Selling D D 316
Bank's Buying D D 936
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 940
JAPAN.—
Banks Selling T T 197 1/2.
Banks Buying 60 Days 130
HONGKONG.—
Banks Selling D. D. 88 1/4.
SHANGHAI.—
Banks Selling D. D. 107 1/4.
SINGAPORE.—
Banks Selling D D 156 1/2
JAVA.—
Banks Selling D D 89 3/8.
CROSS RATE.—
New York/London 4.85 27/32 12th inst.
Shanghai/London 1/6 5/8 13th inst.
Japan/London 2/0 3/8 12th inst.
London/Paris 123.80 12th inst.
London/Belgium 34.815 12th inst.
London/Switzerland 25.07 12th inst.
London/Italy 92.75 12th inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady.
Gold £4-5-0 3/8 11th inst. £4-5-0 1/4 12th inst.
Silver London Ready 16 7/16 11th inst. 16 3/16 12th inst.
Silver London Forward 16 1/4 11th inst. 16 12th inst.
Silver New York Ready 35 5/8 11th inst. 35 3/8 12th inst.
London Discounts 3 Mos. 2 9/32 per cent 11th inst. 2 11/32 per cent. 12th inst.
London Discounts 6 Months 2 5/8 per cent 11th inst. 2 5/8 per cent. 12th inst.
Imperial Bank Rate 6 per cent. Bank of England Rate 3 per cent.
Money:—Inter Bank Call 5 per cent, 3 Mos. 4 1/2 per cent. 6 Mos. 4 per cent. 12 Mos. 4 per cent.
Tone:—Tighter.

ARABIAN SEA MONSOON REMAINS WEAK.

Bay Monsoon Strengthens.

POONA, June 13.

The Bay monsoon continues strong in Upper Burma and Assam and has strengthened in Lower Burma and along the Chittagong Coast where widespread and locally heavy rain has fallen. Conditions are disturbed over North-west India; and thunderstorm rain has fallen in the West United Provinces and the East Punjab. The Arabian Sea monsoon remains weak, associated rainfall being confined only to the Konkan. Thunderstorm rain has also fallen in the central parts of the country, North Madras Coast and South-east Madras. Nearly general rain has fallen in Burma Assam and Konkan and local in Bengal, West United Coast, while a few falls have occurred in East and North Punjab and Bihar.

Chief amounts of rainfall are:—Gwa five inches; Toungoo, and Kyaukpyu four; Akyab three; Amherst two; Victoria Point and Maymyo one and a half; Mergui and Diamond Island one; Chittagong five; Cox's Bazar four; Jalpaiguri three; Cherrapunji two; Tezpur, Silchar, Dhubri and Sibsagar one and a half; Shillong one; Narayanganj three quarters; Naya Dumka a quarter; Meerut two; Jubbulpore and Agra one and a half; Seoni one; Hoshangabad three quarters; Jhansi a half; Ambala a quarter; Gopalpur one and a half; Madura and Mercara one; Karwar three quarters; Salem, Ratnagiri, Masulipatam, Madras, Bangalore and Mahableshwar a half; and Bombay, Vellore and Cocanada a quarter.

Forecast:—Decrease in South-east Madras and extensions in Bengal, Bihar, United Provinces, along and near Western Himalayas, East Rajputana, Gujarat and the North Bombay Deccan with dust-storms in East Rajputana, West Rajputana and Punjab.

Heavy Rainfall warning:—Rainfall will be locally heavy in East Bengal and on the Punjab and Kumaon Hills.—A. P.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Thursday June 12.

	Since 1st June 1930 to date.	Departure from normal.
Calcutta	2.2	—0.9
Cuttack	2.3	pl. 0.1
Ranchi	1.2	—0.2
Patna	0.8	—0.5
Benares	0	—0.1
Allahabad	0.2	—0.2
Cawnpore	0.2	—0.4
Lucknow	0.2	—0.3
Jhansi	0	—0.3
Agra	0	—0.2
Mainpuri	0	—0.1
Dehra Dun	0	—1.1
Delhi	0.2	—0.2
Ambala	0	—0.2
Lahore	0.2	pl. 0.1
Rawalpindi	0	—0.4
Srinagar	0.8	pl. 0.4
Peshawar	0.1	—0.1
Quetta	0	0
Hyderabad	0	—0.1
Karachi	0	—0.1
Jaipur	0.3	0
Ajmer	0.3	0
Deesa	0.6	pl. 0.4
Rajkot	1.6	pl. 1.2
Ahmedabad	0.7	pl. 0.4
Bhopal	0.8	0
Akola	0.6	—1.0
Jubbulpore	0	—0.4
Nagpur	0.6	—1.8
BOMBAY	08	—3.6
Ahmednagar	0.9	—1.7
Poona	0.3	—1.5
Sholapur	0.1	—2.2
Bijapur	0.7	—1.1
Hyderabad (Dn.)	2.1	pl. 0.3
Bangalore	0.1	1.6
Mysore	0	—1.5
Calicut	5.6	—8.1
Madras	0	—0.8
Maymyo	6.7	pl. 1.9
Darjiling	3.8	—1.2
Silma	0.1	—1.2
Paolmarhi	0.8	—0.5
Colombo	7.4	pl. 3.0

BOMBAY CITY RAINFALL ON THURSDAY.

Rainfall during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of date 13|6|30: Colaba Point 0.36"; Fort 0.21"; J. J. Hospital 0.08".

Total since 1st June to date: Colaba Point 1.18"; Fort 1.63"; J. J. Hospital 1.16".

Total for the corresponding period of 1928: Colaba Point 18.93"; Fort 19.77"; J. J. Hospital 16.53".

Total for the corresponding period of 1929: Colaba Point 14.68"; Fort 14.85"; J. J. Hospital 11.32".

COLABA OBSERVATORY. BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending at 8 a.m. of 13-6-1930.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 89.6 degrees (1.3 above normal).

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 79.4 degrees (1.2 above normal).

Relative humidity at 3 a.m. 79 per cent.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. S. W.

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 13 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 287 miles.

E. D. SASSOON MILL.

—:o:—

What Mill Industry Owes To Congress.

The tenth ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the E. D. Sassoon United Mills Limited was held on Friday Mr. Albert Raymond presiding.

In placing the Directors' report with Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account for last year, the Chairman observed that the accounts showed a loss of Rs. 13,04,166-11-4 which was attributed to the prolonged strike last year, the general depression in trade and industry and foreign competition. He hoped that the new tariff which gave the Indian mills some protection and the Swadeshi movement in the country would help to show better results next year.

Mr. F. E. Dinshaw seconded the proposal.

SWADESHI MOVEMENT

Mr. B. Khodaiji asked what was the condition of the Company's affairs during the past five months and if there was any hope of dividends next year.

The Chairman replied that the first quarter of the current year was not hopeful but the second quarter seemed to be better. He had great hopes due to the protective tariff and the Swadeshi movement, but he could not give any assurance as everything depended on the future circumstance which no one could foresee.

WHAT MILLS OWED TO CONGRESS.

Before the proposal was adopted Mr. W. T. Halai requested the president to assure the shareholders that a substantial sum out of the Company's funds would be given to the Congress Free Hospital as a help. He observed that when due to the Swadeshi movement in the country Indian Mills were reaping profits it was their duty to render financial help to nationalist institutions like the Congress Hospital. He said that if the assurance were not given he would move an amendment.

The Chairman assured him that he would place the suggestion before the Board of Directors. The report and accounts were then adopted.

Sir Victor Sassoon, Mr. Albert Raymond and Mr. C. J. Meager were re-elected as Directors.

PICKETERS BUSY AS USUAL.

—:o:—

Desh Sevika's Efforts.

The picketing of the European firms in the Fort area continued on Friday.

As usual a large number of people collected near the picketed shops. Likewise the Desh Sevikas also picketed the cloth shops as far as Bhendy Bazar. In spite of the hot weather, they were moving about from shop to shop exhorting the customers not to buy foreign cloth. Some of the shop-keepers gave them chairs to sit while others refused even this small courtesy. Undeterred by such slights, the Desh Sevikas were seen doing their duty very heroically.

Cable Items.

LONDON, June 12.

Rugby.—The King and Queen returned to London from Sandringham on Thursday. The King held investiture of Knight Bachelor at Buckingham Palace and also held Privy Council on Friday.—B. O. W.

BOYCOTT OF Foreign Goods

After a long spell of Lethargy we Indians have just realized that Swadeshi eventually means Swaraj, so it is the duty of true Indians to boycott unclean Foreign Soaps made from fats of animals etc., and to use instead real Swadeshi articles.
USE
"VASHO"
One packet contains a pound and costs 2 1/2 Annas only. A Packet is sufficient to wash more than 40 clothes. Also every household article, greasy or dirty can be washed with VASHO quickly and without labour.
Obtainable at all Grocers, Chemists and Druggists and the Swadeshi Stores.

WANTED CANVASSERS and AGENTS for Outstations.

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NOTE:—VASHO is very handy for brightening up and cleaning Show-Rooms, Godowns, Residences and Kitchens.

The Wounded of Wadala and Bhindi Bazar

TREATED AT CONGRESS HOSPITAL.

THERE TOO

MYSORE SANDAL SOAP USED.

The newly established Congress Hospital is treating the wounded of the Wadala and Bhendy Bazar disturbances. It is now well-known how serious the matter turned, from a quarrel over an Englishman's pariah dog. The police opened fire and besides four dead, many Indians were wounded.

Setting aside all caste prejudices, the brave Congress volunteers removed the wounded to the Congress Hospital.

Messrs. Ramjanally Ebrahim & Co. (of 81, Princess Street), the Bombay Agents of the Mysore Govt. Soap Factory, have sent a supply of Mysore Sandal Soap for use of the wounded.

They have also sent some Mysore Washing Soaps, suitable for washing blood stains.

It is no wonder that the Congress Hospital uses a Swadeshi Soap like the Mysore Sandal Soap, which even the Mahatma Gandhiji used on the Nandi Hills.

MYSORE SANDAL SOAP has thus become very popular as a Swadeshi Soap.

No Random Progress.

AID AND ADVICE OF INDIA'S BEST KNOWN ASTROLOGER NOW AVAILABLE TO ALL.

Free Life Sketches to all who write.

"PUNDIT TABORE" formerly private Astrological Adviser to the Select Few, has now decided to give benefit of his Special System of Astrology to the general public and to show to people a scientific way to success in their business, travels, love affairs, finances, lucky periods, friendships, coming opportunities etc.

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Mr. ALPINE CHESNEY, Br; Guiana, declares that his life was read by "Tabore" like an open book in front of him, Mrs. ANNIE WAKEFIELD, King's Lynn, England, believes that "Tabore" knows people more than they know themselves. Mr. GEO. MACKEY New York, believes that "Tabore" must be possessing some sort of second-sight, Mr. PHILIP BROWN Cuba, believes that many could guard themselves against harm if they had "Tabore's" guidance THE PRINCE OF MANAWADAR specially tested "Tabore's" integrity and found him true and honest. Dr. H. GUPTA states:- "I have never seen a man of your profession so honest and kind to his clients.....,"

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SAJAN MOHANI (Regd.) A few grains of it shall change your old wife into quite young one in 10 minutes. Quite safe but most certain. PRICE RS. 2 Per TOLA.

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SOME HOME TRUTHS FOR DR. NUNAN

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Dr. Nunan's letter published in the "Evening News of India" of the 9th instant is a masterpiece of vituperative fulminations of a "sane" but an angry soul. He cannot understand what he calls the "psycho-neurosis" and the "mass hysteria" of a helpless people fighting the economic and political battle of freedom for their country! And what beats him still more is the curious way of their doing it. Hundreds upon hundreds, day after day, armed with nothing but with a thin white covering for their heads, rushing against a sea of lathies, with no prospect but that of thorough thrashing, broken limbs and broken pates and perhaps of a maimed life to the end of their days. And all for a mere handful of salt'. Surely these people must be mad, neurotic. What other view can a sportsman hold! And truly a case of fools rushing in where angels like the doctor fears to tread.

And if they are wounded and rendered senseless whose business is it to look after them? Let the equally hysterical volunteers do the thankless task. Dr. Nunan M.D., will have none of it, for who knows but that these neurotic maniacs might not bite the hands of him who applies the salve.

I wonder if the Doctor is as learned in history as he is in the analysis of the mind psychology of the "Evening News of India" in which he explodes his self-righteous wrath. It is an article by a man called Canon Donaldson of Westminster Abbey on "Slavery—ancient and modern." Another "yellow journalist" for the Doctor to tackle, but I warn him that he is of the ilk of Wilberforces and Livingstones and that he is in England, not India.

But my point in referring him to the article is that he will find in it exactly what his sanity cannot grasp the whys and wherefores of a whole nation sometimes going neurotic, and "yellow" journalism causing a Continental Civil war, and commotions in Parliaments. He can also learn there that the possession of power by one nation over another and by individuals over individuals is more heady than red wine, that such power causes not only temporary aberration of the mind, but aberration, lasting for decades and centuries. It is a morally disintegrating and blinding force, detrimental both to the rulers and the ruled.

Well, the Canon says that his brother, the anaemic Wilberforce lived and died a yellow journalist and that the half-baked Livingstone died praying in the hut of a Nigger whilst out on his life-long maddening fad, and the rumour now says that the "effiminate" Miss, Dickinson has resolved to cherish their memory. Oh, the mad world that will glorify such people!

It will not be fair to the Doctor to omit the latter half of his letter. His report (if true) of one of the very few and isolated cases of obstruction to ladies, is really to be condemned in no measured terms. It is not an act of patriotism but of cowardice and is as far removed from the tenets of the Mahatma as is Dr. Nunan himself from even sensing the idealism of Miss Dickinson.

And lastly just one quotation, as to why boycott can be and is carried out in other countries. "An English woman was fined £200/- for the crime (sic) of carrying a French Cambric handkerchief, at Guildhall in the year of grace 1766!—Yours, etc.,

A. M.

Bombay, June 11.

FOLLOW MAHATMAJI.

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—One who is well aware of Gandhiji's activities and understands how moderate his actions are, will at once agree that if his propaganda of peace, and efforts at real co-operation fail, then Christendom will prove itself not to be believing in Christianity at all,—which is love and justice. Today, alas! the Government of India have no love or even a gesture of love to offer.

The question then arises:—Can India for fear of the likely outbreak of the violence, be detered from her path of non-violence? No! Certainly not. I emphatically assert, it will be highly essential for India, in the name of religion to continue steadfastly her non-violent activities, in such a manner as woud make non-violence successd over violence. Just as every sane person would wish that Saturine principles must not predominate over the principles of Christianity, at any cost!

As to the present liberal policy of some of the Indians who, off and on, try to assert that, the Great Parliamentarian Dadabhai Naoroji would not have approved of the Gandhi agitation, I challenge them to prove that he had not a word mentioned against the notorious salt-tax, not a word said about law-abiding character of the Hindus, on spoken nothing regarding the encouragement of hand-spinning or breaking of solemn pledges by the Parliament!

May violece fail against non-violence, never to rise against non-violence!—Yours, etc.,

SHAVAKSHA NASARVANJI PUNEGAR.

SCOUTS AND NATIONAL MOVEMENT.

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—May I venture to suggest through the columns of your valuable daily, a rough outline of the activities that the Scout Organisations in India can very safely and usefully adopt with and through their constituents, taking advantage of the national spirit, so widely spread through the length and breadth of the country? The Scouts are bound by an oath as members of world-wide brotherhood, which has upon it, a very great responsibility of modelling the character and citizenship of the growing generation. The every-day martial laws, raids, ordinances and such other disturbances cannot escape a boys notice, keeping him tied up to parades and rallies. They are bound to have an influence from any quarter as it comes. Is it not then, our sacred duty as Scouters or the country to turn to the greatest advantage, the flickering mentality of the boy-world? If we do not direct them not only that they will remain undirected but there are chances of their being misdirected. The Organisations in the country must now come forward to shoulder this responsibility wholeheartedly. Otherwise they will prove to be no organisations at all. They cannot any further restrict themselves to demonstration camps and investitures.

It is highly desirable that every factor of the growing generation, male or female, must usurp some type of knowledge, however humble it may be, as would bring him or her the salt and bread by honest personal labour and not by hankering after some employment on the strength of the so-called education. The grave question of unemployment is staring the young generation and can the renowned and keen scouters among us, not find a way out of the riddle? In my humble opinion, a solution to it, though considerably distant in its effects, is to adopt the raining and spread of the handicrafts and the old cottage-industries. This cannot be the only solution and I earnestly appeal to my brothers-scouters to publish their own views and details for the guidance of others.

We can, through our patrols, spread small industries in our neighbouring villages. Now it is the propermost time to do so. The boy-world is looking vague at the daily occurrences and lots are seen uselessly and aimlessly loitering both physically and mentally. We can organise (1) evening parades to teach them handicrafts with the help of any available expert or apprentice, (2) morning rounds to propagate through songs and hymns, the use of Indian-made articles and physical culture and (3) weekly outings to demonstrate the process of making small articles such as thread-buttons, paper envelopes, hand-spun yarns, tooth-powders and so forth. Such a programme of work will serve both the purposes. The boys will feel the satisfaction of personally working for the Nation and the Scout organisations will not indifferently lie marking time at Fire-Bhigade Parades and miniature camps, meant for show-purposes only.

May I once more request the Scouter-world of the country to come forward with same set and organised scheme, that will keep our cubs and scouts in spirits with a distinct and intrinsic advantage to themselves and their society, in the changed atmosphere of the day?—Yours, etc.

CHHATRE P. KASHINATH

Baroda, June 6.

"HEAVEN'S LIGHT OUR GUIDE".

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—If one cared to look on the back of a ten-rupee note one would find the phrase "Heaven's light our guide" written there. That means, all actions of the Government are performed under Heaven's light and shine with heavenly splendour. And of course these actions of repressions of to-day are inspired by the same light. We were cherishing quite different ideas about heaven and now we are forced to change those happy ideas.

To-day the British heaven has descended (or ascended) upon India. The angels of the heaven want to keep law and order but their ways are very different. They, themselves, as the doctors at their meeting told us, break laws. They shower the rain of lathis. Very fine are these ways to establish peace. —Yours, etc.

R. B. SULE.

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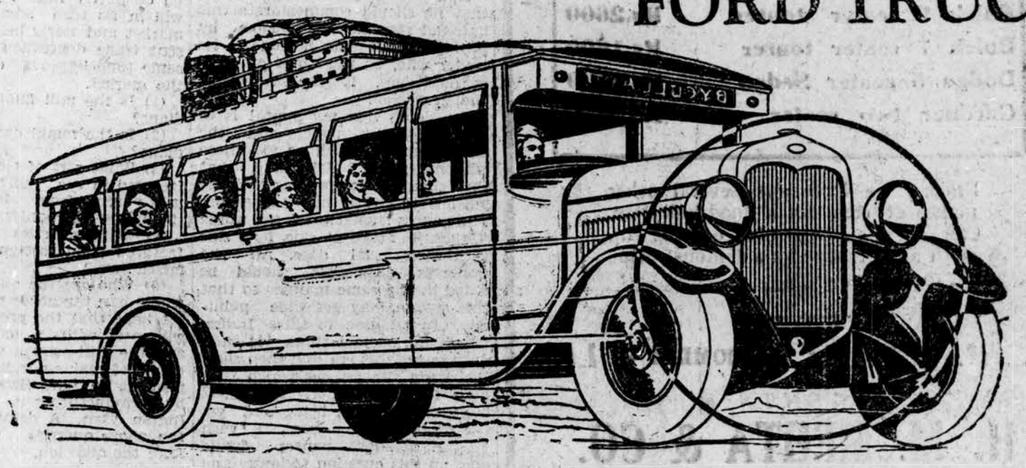

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I. N. 30/11

STOP THE PRACTICE

—:o:—

Free Rides In Trams.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—I find that as soon as the big meetings that are now being frequently held at the Esplanade Maidan and elsewhere are over some irresponsible persons who attend them, probably out of love for mischief, besiege the passing tram cars in a manner, which hardly leaves any doubt, constitutes a public nuisance. One such instance I noticed was on Tuesday last. Soon after the termination of the biggest meeting that was held that day I boarded at the Gymkhana end, a tram car which was proceeding to Opera House. When it had reached Dhobi Talao, I saw a number of people who had reached that far making a rush to board it, but to my surprise only a few of them actually got inside while the rest after blocking the rear and the front entrances to it occupied in the usual fashion, the footboards at each end and some could be seen clinging to the outer body of the car standing on something on which they had managed to get a foot-hold. With the exception of few passengers the upper deck of the car where I was sitting at the time was practically empty and I saw people at the different tram stops who wanted to board the car were prevented from doing so owing to those occupying the footboards refusing to alight.—I am writing these lines with great reluctance, but I think it is in the national interest to give publicity to these facts in the hope that those people who attend the meetings will desist from such a course of action.

In passing I would like to make a suggestion that Congress volunteers should be placed at the different tram stations and junctions to help the officers of the Company in persuading those people bent upon having a free ride to desist from doing so which action besides doing harm to the non-violent character of our movement entails personal risk to those who travel in this manner, of being knocked down by passing vehicles or in turn their knocking down somebody coming from the opposite direction, both of which eventualities are quite possible.—Yours, etc.,

J. J. D'SOUZA.

June 10.

WANTED MORE LIGHT.

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—Some people wearing foreign cloth, when they are requested to discard it, and take to Khaddar, reply that they are unable to comply with our request as Shriyut V. J. Patel exhorts the public not to buy any cloth for one year, or if any cloth is to be purchased, preference should be given to Khaddar over Indian mill cloth.

Now, there is a section of people amongst us who really do not care to know what Shriyut Patel says, but in order to bluff the Congress volunteer, and keep their foreign fineries intact, they find in what Shriyut Patel said, a subterfuge.

In the interest of boycott of foreign cloth, it is essential that there should be no ambiguity about this matter. People must know definitely whether those wearing foreign cloth, should discard and burn it and buy Swadeshi cloth, or continue to wear foreign cloth so long as it is serviceable.

Will Shriyut Patel explain his views on this subject in greater detail, placing them before the public through the medium of your esteemed paper?—Yours, etc.,

V. R. SHIRODKAR.

Lonavla, June 10.

SUGGESTIN TO TENNIS PLAYERS.

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—In these days of boycott of British goods, it is the duty of all Indian tennis players to boycott English-make tennis-balls. We can get Indian-made tennis rackets, guts, net, etc., so all should try as far as possible to get balls only, either American-make or German-make.—Yours, etc.,

A TENNIS PLAYER.

Bijapur, June 10.

VICEROY'S STATEMENT.

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I find in your issue of 6th June 1930 that the reply of the Viceroy to the address of the Punjab Muslim Zemindars contains the following:—

"It may be possible to settle the future constitution of India as I and my Government have always hoped that it would be settled by agreement between the various parties and interests in India on the one hand and His Majesty's Government on the other"

Does the Viceroy mean that the Indian delegates will be a party to an agreement between India and Parliament? That is surely more than being Petitioners invited to inform Parliament as to what are the favours they desire to beg for. Is there any authority for the Viceroy to say so? Poor Muslim Zemindars of the Punjab!—Yours etc.,

K. D. G.

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'ARAB SEAMEN IN ENGLAND

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Mr G. J. Warren has asked me to kindly send the enclosed to you. I do so with pleasure and would supplement his remarks with the news that the British Red Crescent Society has cabled the sum of 500 rupees to the Muslim Missionary Society of Ceylon's Flood Relief Fund.

Dr. Khalid Sheldrake is still fully occupied, and spoke recently for the Unitarian Preachers at Essex Hall, and the Co-operative Womens Guild at Hampstead. He has had long conferences on the Seamen's Quesion, and, despite his being unwell, is seemingly able to go on where another man would give up and rest.—Yours, etc.,

MAJID E. CRIPPS,
General Secretary,
Western Islamic Association,
London, May 20.

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What the People Say

THE GANDHI ERA.

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—I have read with great interest the article of "Lex" in your esteemed daily's issue of 31st May for starting "Gandhiji's Era" as a token of respect and gratitude which Indians feel for Mahatma Gandhi, the greatest human being of the present time. I, therefore, want to make an humble suggestion for popularizing that idea which you will please publish in your daily if space allows.

It is the duty of every Indian that he should commemorate this national struggle of freedom by paying an adequate homage to its leader who, as the world at large acknowledges, is the saviour of Indian nation.

For doing this my appeal is to the Nationalist papers and the Congressmen as well as to those who believe in Mahatmaji that they should take steps as early as possible to effect this suggestion. The papers should print the words 'Gandhiji Yeare 1' side by side with their usual date. All the Congress dispatches should be dated in the same manner so that this system may get wide publicity. In addition to this Indian merchants should think it their duty to use this era and then show the world the respect which they have for their leader, the most humane of human being and yet the greater among them. I wish that Nationalist papers should take up this question seriously and do their best to put this idea into effect.—Yours, etc.,

DHOLAKIA K. D.

Bhachau, June 4.

MINORITY ADMINISTRATION.

—:o:—

To The Editor of the "Chronicle",

Sir,—During the Minority Administration of an Indian State carried on, under the control and supervision of the Paramount Power, attention is primarily focussed, on the attainment of the principal object of improving the finances of the State.

The Minority administration has to undertake, in this connection, a rigid enquiry into the disbursing items of the State Budget. The propriety of every item is examined from the point of its public utility of a perennial character. Increment in the Budget of the nation-building departments, by winding of or by effecting the reduction in ostentatiously retained and congested departments is the watch-word of the Minority Administration. Very often minority administrations have to inherit a legacy of financial stringency. In order to surmount this they are justified in the overhauling of the old Adminsitrative Machinery, so as to make it adaptable to the modern conditions of advanced Government. In doing so, Minority Administration cannot escape from a volley of criticism.

But in spite of criticism, one has to admit that on the whole the Indore Minority Administration has been successful. Indorians have to thank it for the inauguration of a number of schemes of public amenity.—Yours, etc.,

M. B. CHAVAN.

Bombay, May 30.

MR. BALDWIN ON BOYCOTT

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—I hope the following few lines will find space in your worthy paper:—

From last Saturday "Fox Movietone News" is exhibited at the Excelsior Theatre. One of the items in the news is Mr. Baldwin's speech on the problem of unemployment in Great Britain.

Mr. Baldwin laid stress on the use of British goods only. If goods made in Britain are not available he asked his audience to buy goods made in British Empire—and as a last resort to buy foreign-made goods.

I hope this "talk" of Mr. Baldwin will open the eyes of those Indians who were in the auditorium.

It is hardly necessary to say that hesitating Indians should follow the example set by their countrymen and thus help the cause of liberty.—Yours, etc.,

D. K. RELE.

Bombay, June 8.

APPEAL TO THE MILL OWNERS.

—:o:—

Mr. R. V. Karandikar, B.A., LL. B., President Taluk Congress Committee Wun writes:—

It is a sacred duty of every Indian to help the present national movement of Swadeshi and boycott till Swaraj is attained. In the 17th century Britain had legally prohibited the use and sale of foreign cloth. We can also accomplish this by establishing unions of traders and customers and by an active and continuous propaganda for that purpose. Every Indian must now take a vow of using pure swadeshi cloth. To use foreign cloth must be regarded as a sin. Both the customers and the merchants are many a times at a loss to know what cloth is pure Swadeshi or what mills manufacture such swadeshi cloth. So the present appeal is issued for facilitating the use of such Swadeshi cloth. The millowners are, therefore requested to answer the following queries in detail which will be sent for publication to different papers so as to give wide publicity to pure Swadeshi cloth (manufactured or purely Indian yarn) which will in its turn secure a good market and fairly believe the present trade depression and at the same time improve the tone of the market.

(1) Is the mill financed by Indians?

(2) Is the mmill owned by Indians?

(3) What sort of cloth is manufactured in the mill? Which of it is purely from Indian yarn? (including the borders).

(4) What varieties are manufactured from foreign yarn or mixed yarn?

(5) Who are the sole Agents or where can the goods be had.

I hope that the present appeal will meet with a good response and the mill-owners will take the credit of making India solely dependent on pure Swadeshi cloth by manufacturing it from purely Indian yarn. A detailed reply to the above querries would alone solve the question.

"MR. GARRETT CONTRADICTED."

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—My attention was drawn to the heading, "Mr. Garrett Contradicted" appearing on the front page of the "Chronicle" of Monday the 9th June, 1930. Under that heading there is a reference to the denial of Mr. Garrett of trampling Satyagrahis under horses at Dharasana. I was the Captain of the batch of Maharashtriya Volunteers who were sent from Bombay, Vile Parle Camp, to take part in the raid at Dharasana. After Abdulla Seth's retirement due to severe injuries on the 29th May, 1930, I was appointed to lead the Satyagrahis along with Mr. Oza. We were beaten with lathis, with sticks with knobs mounted at their tops, and to crown all, the horsemen charged us trampling all, under horses' hoofs. Mr. Oza received a severe kick just near his abdomen and I received a kick on my left ankle. My wound is not yet healed. I make this statement to corroborate the statements of Dr. Patel, and Dr. Shah and that of Mr. Tyabji. I was really amused to see the head of the Central Division, a responsible Government officer, flatly denying the fact that took place in broad daylight and in the presence of so many citizens.—Yours, etc.,

S. N. KOLHATKAR,
Captain,
Maharashtra Batch.

SUGGESTION TO DR. VAIDYA.

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Dr. Vaidya deserves the praise of the public for his great efforts to introduce Swadeshism in the Bombay University. May I make a suggestion to him? In view of the anti-Indian propaganda carried on by the "Times of India," and the misleading reports regarding the National movement published therein, it is desirable that the Bombay University should no longer advertise in that paper. I hope therefore that Dr. Vaidya will also do all in his power to stop University advertisements appearing in the "Times of India."—Yours, etc.,

VIKRAM N. MAJMUDAR.

Ranji Niwas,
Sandhurst Road, June 9.

CHRISTIANS AND NATIONAL MOVEMENT.

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—"Where are our friends the Indian Christians?"—is the question that hears on all sides. In the present movement for the emancipation of the Indian nation. Hindus predominated at the start, with a sprinkling of Muslims and Parsis. The latter two communities have subsequently joined in large numbers.

The inherent justice of the cause, based as it is on truth and non-violence, coupled with the sufferings and sacrifices of the people have drawn the sympathy of the whole nation. The Indian Christians too are deeply effected as can be gauged from the correspondence published in your columns. I had a talk with a number of Christian friends, who are anxious to show their sympathy towards the national movement, but are waiting for the leaders to take action.

Mr. Joseph Baptista, (Kaka) the doughty champion of Indian Home Rule, the erstwhile lieutenant of the late Lok. Tilak the Mazzini of Matharpacany" is no more in his former vigour. But leaders or no leaders, it is up to Christian youths to take the initiative and move in the matter. The least that they can do is to convene a meeting or still better organize a public procession of Indian Christians and resolve upon the boycott of foreig cloth and the ban on liquor. It will demonstrate to the Government as well as to the sister communities that Indian Christians are not lagging behind, have fallen in line with their compatriots and are in active sympathy with the incarcerated Christ like soul of India—Mahatma Gandhi—and his movement.

East Indians, Mangaloreans and Protestants of all denominations can be expected to participate. There is nothing against even Goans joining these sympathetic demonstrations. Action at this juncture will be very opportune. Friends, all eyes are turned upon you. Wake up, Indian Christians.—Yours, etc.,

R. B. SANGHVI.

AN URGENT ALL-INDIA APPEAL.

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—We learn with emotion that Mr. Shapurji Saklatvala is about to enter into a hard struggle to get into the Parliament. Even in his campaign for election he has his Motherland at heart. Is it necessary to say that we should help him with money? Is it not that we wish to see him thunder in Parliament in the cause of suffering India? Will the Bombay public take the lead as usual?

Let us hope that, Ahmedabad mill-owners, merchants' associations all over India, men like Bhulabhai Desai, graduates, collegians and every individual will contribute from every part of India. I am sure the local Congress offices all over India will not be slow in collecting as much cash as they can, as soon as possible, and forward to the Bombay Congress Committee so that it may be forwarded all together in a lump. The up-country remittances should be made by Telegraphic Money-order to avoid loss of time.

Will the leading men of the country and the B. P. C. C. take this seriously, and arrange to send the contribution all in a lump by the end of this week?

Let us hope that every Indian will respond. Vande Mataram!—Yours, etc.,

NARIMAN BOMANSHAH.

Bombay, June 5.

THE CRICKET BOYCOTT.

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—With reference to the proposal that the Juadrangular Tournament should not be held this year, I suggest that a better idea would be to hold a "Triangular" tournament, between Hindus, Moslems and Parsees, and to play the matches on either the Hindu or Parsee Gymkhana grounds. I am well aware of the fact that a lot of well-meaning people will object to this ending of sport with politics. But I am equally certain of the fact that if we hold the Quadrangular as usual, news will be spread all over the world to the effect that India does 'not' stand for the boycott and that the agitation is confined to a few. One has only to look at the pictures in the English Illustrated papers to see what small points they pick out and enlarge upon to show the world that all is well with India.

I trust the various Gymkhanas will not sell their self-respect and will remember that this so-called Imperial game is 'not' outside the Boycott cordon.—Yours etc.,

A. F. S. T.

Bombay, June 2.

THE "REVOLUTION" AND THE MAHARAJA.

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—I was much amused by the perusal last week of an article in your contemporary the "Times of India" under the caption "The Revolution" supposed to have been written by a Maratha.

The writer in his introductory remarks betrays senility which perhaps partly accounts for his outburst. The Maharaja painted by the "Times of India" undoubtedly belongs to that order of "Prize Boys" for whose creation and existence the "Paramount Power" is solely responsible.

Take off the protecting wings and the "Maharaja" of the "Bori Bunder cult" will either mend his ways or give up his gadi.

I wish the "Maratha" lives long to see how history repeats itself.—Yours, etc.,

SHIVAJI.

Bombay, June 9.

EARN Rs. 300 PER MONTH

Learn practically or by post best and cheapest soaps (Rs. 4 per maund) from two graduates and earn Rs. 300 a month. Ten times money refunded if failure. Particulars with testimonials of successful candidates, sellers and of buyers free. SOAP TRAINING HOUSE, Saidpur, E. B. Rly. (Bengal).

Vitality in the hot Season!

VITALITY, . . . activity . . . mental and physical responsiveness—how much we need them out East—how little we have them !!

There are some people who seem endowed with lasting energy. How well we know the man who is never "flat"—generally very fit—always a clear thinker and socially alert. More often than not he is a Horlick man—been on it for years, probably. He learnt a very simple fact when he first started Horlick's—learnt what a really nutritious, cooling food-drink can do for a man out East.

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Obtainable Everywhere. In sealed glass bottles in four sizes.

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My wife is now the happy mother of a girl child after 15 years of married life.

I always keep stock of Lodhra in my dispensary and never forget it even in my sleep.

The pain which afflicted my wife the last over 15 years stopped in 6 doses.

I found it a sovereign remedy for all menstrual troubles.

Wonderfully cures all complaints peculiar to women and bestows health and happiness on them.

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V. J. PATEL, ESQR., EX-PRESIDENT, LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

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WE HAVE ALSO RECEIVED NUMEROUS OTHER CERTIFICATES FROM MAHARAJAS AND MOST ENLIGHTENED PERSONAGES TESTIFYING TO OUR EFFICIENCY IN SUPERB CRAFTSMANSHIP.

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This speaks volumes for :

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The New SUPERIOR WHIPPET has superlative mastery of modern design, beauty that commands instant admiration and bears testimony to creative genius and painstaking attention to detail. Each type of body has a grace of line and artistry of finish such as have never characterized inexpensive cars. The charm and quality of its running makes motoring both pleasurable and economical.

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HELP SUFFERERS IN HIMALAYAS.

—:o:—

Hospital For Vivekananda Ashram.

The Fifteenth Annual Report of the Shyamala Tal Charitable Dispensary and Hospital for the year 1929, conducted by the Vivekananda Ashrama, says:—

Situated in the midst of deep jungles stretching for miles after miles and only relieved here and there by very sparsely populated villages, the value of the work should not be measured merely by the number of patients, though their number is considerable and increasing year by year, but by the urgency of their demands and the extreme helplessness to which they are exposed at the time of illness. The number of patients has notably increased during the last four years. This is due to our being able to maintain a monk of the Ramkrishna Mission, specially qualified for the purpose.

The work was carried on quite satisfactorily during the year under report. As there is no dispensary within 30 miles, people come here from great distance, sometimes covering a full day's journey, and being unused to drugs they recover from serious ailments with a quickness that sometimes startles us. This dispensary and hospital has proved to be of inestimable value to poor hill-people who, though they live in a bracing and healthy climate, fall sick on account of their taking cheap and unhealthy food, insufficient clothing, ignorance of hygienic rules and their frequenting the malaria infested Teral junbles for cultivation. Besides medicines, free diet is also given in the case of needy patients.

In order to cope with the increasing number of patients, there is urgent necessity of a separate hospital building with spacious and well-ventilated rooms. Construction work has been begun of a two-storied house on the plot of land bought for the purpose. The contemplated kitchen and the completion of the hospital building would require a modest sum of Rs. 1,000 and the debt of Rs. 623 requires immediate clearing out. The efficiency of the institution demands that its very limited stock of medicines, instruments, etc., should be increased. An earnest appeal is made in the name of the suffering and helpless people of the Himalayas, to help this philanthrophic work and thereby earn the eternal gratitude of the distressed hill people. A donation of Rs. 1,500 for either the upper or the lower storey rooms would enable the donor to perpetuate the cherished memory of any of his dear relative, deceased or alive; A memorial tablet may be fixed for the purpose.

—Contributions, however small, will be thankfully received and acknowledged by Swami Virajananda, Secretary, Shyamala Tal Charitable Dispensary, C/o The Vivekananda Ashrama, Shyamala Tal, Deori P. O., Via Champawat; Dt. Almora, U. P.

Dr. Khalid Sheldrake And The Arab Seamen.

—:o:—

(BY G. J. WARREN.)

London, May. 20.

It was my good fortune to find at home that wonderful worker for Moslem and Eastern Causes when I visited Forest Hill. He informed me that he could give me just one half-hour and no more. I called to ascertain the exact situation of the seamen's problems. Dr. Khalid informed me that he had been working day and night, and had been fully occupied to the exclusion of even his daily work. It seems that he has indeed won a victory for the Arab seamen. They can now go to sign on without molestation, and full police protection has been accorded. The struggle against the prejudice of the National Union of Seamen has yet to abate, and our worthy doctor is busy with the Maritime Board, of Trade, and Shipping Federation. He has been received very courteously at the Home Office, and says that he has nothing but praise for the conduct of the authorities in this crisis.

Mr J. E. Potter-Wilson, the Vice-President of the Western Islamic Association, has been in Shields during the week-end, and is now in London tendering his report to the Council. The Association retained Mr. J. Muir Smith, and Mr. Fenwick to defend the arrested Arabs.

Dr. Khalid is unwell, and has been all through this long fight. He has also shouldered many other duties, including the by no means light ones attached to him as Secretary to the British Red Crescent Society. He tells me that yesterday 500 rupees were remitted to Ceylon for the relief of the Muslims rendered destitute by floods.

However, my purpose in writing is just to voice my admiration and affection for one who, although ill, yet can still wear himself out for the service of the Moslems in this country. Let us remember that he has fought singlehanded for the Muslim heamen here. It is a task worthy of a Hercules, and he is but a slight and tired man.

Our short interview, however, convinced fe that although we may differ in our creeds, yet we are at one in the service of humanity, and I feel honoured that I have been received so kindly by one whose every moment is occupied by humanitarian work. May he soon be strong again, and may we meet again very very soon is my hope. Moslems have every reason to be proud of such a worthy leader for their cause in the West.

AN URGENT NEED.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—It is a dire necessity to publish a book of addresses where purely Indian commodities can be had. In this book a separate part should be made of European managed mills, institutions, factories, etcetera for general guidance of the public. The people have no information of this sort and the Congress should try to do something for increasing the extensive and the intensive campaign of Swadeshism. Those whose commodities are inserted will pay for the same and the book should be rendered so cheap as to do the greatest good to the greatest number. This should be a standard work and that work should be translated in all the different languages of India. In each item the history of the article and its details should be written. In some commodities the effect of foreign competition should be shown. This will make the way of all sellers and buyers, as easy as possible and enlighten public opinion of Swadeshism. This should be done on an All-India scale and the Congress should begin this as early as possible.—Yours, etc.,

BHIKHALAL B. KAPASI.

Wadhwan, June 10.

MUSLIMS & CONGRESS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—It is a sign of joy that the Muslims have joined the Congress fold. The good beginning by the Muslim community of Bombay will surely win the hearts of all sympathetic patriots. Maulana Shaukat Ali's unwarranted interference has little influence and he should take rest instead of belittling himself. The Jamiat-ul-Ulema's influence is very large and we see a happy communion of all different communities for the general welfare of India.

The Hindus and Muslims are majority communities and nation's clarion call should be the first concern of every true Mussalman.—Yours, etc.,

"ONLOOKER."

GANDHISM CANNOT BE KILLED.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—They say, "to be great is to be misunderstood." Plato and Socrates were once misunderstood; and about two thousand years ago, Christ was also misunderstood Yea, He was sold, tried, convicted and crucified. But could they kill Him? He rose again; and to-day He rules an empire so vast and grand that that nothing can shake its foundation! It is the kingdom of the heart and God!

What do we find to-day? Gandhi is misunderstood. He is hurled aside, he is imprisoned. Why is this all? His only fault is that he is "engaged in a battle for human freedom". But he knows no man, but only God; for he does everything at His command.

But could Gandhi be imprisoned? Nay, they have taken from us only a mass of flesh weighing about a hundred pounds! Gandhi cannot be killed nor imprisoned; for he is the spirit and lives with us. But Gandhis may come and Gandhis may go, Gandhism remains for ever. It is indestructible and illimitable.

To-day he has inaugurated a "battle on the basis of New Testament." This struggle is a "spectacle of intensity and drama unparalleled in history" of the world. But who will win? Let Time alone prove. But in the dim future, this saint of Sabarmati will be the guiding angel for the struggling nations of the world, who clamour of peace.

What more can be said of "this light of the world, of this bright effluence of bright essence incarnate, of this prince of peace of this beautiful reflection or reincarnation of Buddha and Christ?" —Yours, etc.,

H. B. S.

Bandra.

BOYCOTT OF BRITISH FILMS

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—In view of the unanimous expression of indignation at the exhibition of repressive policy, of late, adopted by the Government, throughout this country, Indians have after all realised that the only and possible recourse now left at their disposal is to answer this attitude on the part of the Government by nationalising every article of use in India and to that end to make an effective boycott of all goods, particularly characterised as of British manufacture. It is gratifying to see that the national movement is taking daily, a deeper and deeper root, in the hearts of our countrymen, resulting in an all-round support, in a way, as even to fill the very air, with vapours of Swadeshism. Still in certain quarters, one indignantly notices that there has been still, a sort of negligence, exhibited of late. Though the British Film Industry has been proved to be of no class as compared with its American competitor, and though India itself has made much progress in the advancement of this industry, by making national films, and though the Indian public has had an aversion towards any display of British films, the authorities of the Madon Theatres Limited who are themselves Indians, working with Indian capital, are and have been continually putting up for show, at their theatres, one or other of such British films. It is high time that the shareholders should be awakened to their sense of duty towards their country, and should call upon the agents of that Company to lend absolutely no support to British films. We do appreciate and admire American films and even wish they be continued to be shown, in Indian theatres, side by side with Indian films. But once in a way, the British films should stand completely boycotted throughout this country, even in spite of any facilities the Government may choose to give by way of Imperial preference.—Yours, etc.,

M. D. G.

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FREE FROM CHEMICALS and ANILINE COLOURING

Like our Darjeeling Tea, we have placed on the market a SYRUP which cannot be equalled for its delicious fruit flavour or its nourishing properties—rich in those vital food factors, namely VITAMINS, so essential to maintain a healthy life. A Glass of either Water or Soda with a spoonful of SHAH'S Syrups make the finest cold drink your money can buy.

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Khaddar Waterproof Coats.
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which will make Khaddar or any cloth of your taste into Waterproof within a very short period but which will long last. Re. 1/- a packet sufficient for one Waterproof Coat.

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Will wash and clean Khaddar or any Cotton, Woollen or Silk Garments. Free from High Chemicals As. 2/- a packet.

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Telegrams: "EASADAGY."

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Chronic and incurable diseases are challenged to be treated without operation. Consumption, cough, phthisis, piles, stomachache, eye and venereal diseases are a speciality.

I cure all FEMALE complaints by MEDICINES only and also eradicate all their complicated diseases WITHOUT OPERATION.

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BOYCOTT OF SIMON REPORT.

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Two years back when the announcement of the White Commission was made to investigate and make recommendations for future reforms in India, it was severely bycotted by all parties including the Moderates, the Independents, Congressites; and even the mercantile committees with one voice, joined either on the issue of self-determination or the absense of a single Indian member on the Commission itself. Pt. Motilal, the leader of the Congress Party, Lala Lajpatrai and Pt. Madan Mohan Malaviya, the leaders of the Nationalists' Party, Mr. M. R. Jaykar and Mr. N. C. Kelkar, leaders of the Responsivist Party, Sir C. P. Ramaswami & Sir Chimanlal and others of the Liberal Party and even Mr. Jinnah, the leader of the Independents and of the Muslim League, had declared with united voice that "we have nothing to do with the Commission at any stage and in any form."

When the Simon Commission came to India, Sir, the insult was further deepened by thrusting upon the people the White Commission which toured all over the country at the cost of Indian exchequer, and the tax payers were put to an expense which might run up to about 30 lacs of rupees. Mushroom parties like the Country League were brought into being and they were trumpted in the country as well as outside, as the representatives of India and the result of this all is well-known. The Congress declared that, "a goal of India was independence", and in order to achieve that goal India is carrying on the present fight of Civil Disobedience.

We must declare once again that, that declaration on the part of the people stands even to-day, and whether the Round Table Conference is held or not and whether it is attended and approved by Mahatma Gandhi and leaders of his way of thinking, it is the duty of every Indian to whatever faith or party he may belong to declare again that the Report of the Simon Commission should be scrapped and the Government should not proceed further and waste India's money in giving publicity to it. It would be better still if they would make use of this report for decoration purposes in the basement of the Secretariats! It is an insult that has been added to the injury made two years back, and it would be imperative on the part of every Indian youth, to protest against the Commission's report, by taking part in the procession of black flags and to vindicate their self-respect, and one should even take part in burning the report of the Commission itself.

Let Government beware that no Indian will take this insult lying down; and I hereby appeal to all the branches of the Youth League to observe the 10th and the 24th as days of mourning. Howsoever laudable the achievement of Sir John Simon be, India cannot be prepared to give any allegience or consent or admiration, so long as the right of self-determination is not recognised.

In the present situation Young India is determined to carry on the fight till the goal of Independence is attened, and so every party must join on this issue declare once again that report of the Simon Commission should be buried instantaneously.—Yours etc.,

A YOUNG NATIONALIST.
Poona.

PARSIS AND THE NATIONAL MOVEMENT.

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In the present atmosphere of goodwill and unity amongst Indians, the letter of Mr. P. B. S. is, I think, wholly unwarranted.

Every cultured man who knows the history of Indian politics, and who has sympathy for the present movement, will agree that this is 'not' the time, nor it is at all essential to go in the depth of anybody's history, good or bad, for the sake of national unity. And it is a pity that there still exist men like Mr. P. B. S. who find faults with the Parsi community at regular intervals.

The stray expressions of his Parsi friends could not help Mr. P. B. S. to be the judge of the Parsi mentality. A Parsi has, I assure Mr. P. B. S., as much sense of duty and patriotism as the noblest of the Indian has.

And pray, what sense is there to make Parsis remember of the noble shelter given by that noble Rana to them? One of the first pledges given to that noble king was: "Hame Hindustan ra yar bashim." "We shall be India's friend." Friends we have been for all these twelve hundred years, and friends we shall remain as long as we survive. And which of the Indians dares say that we have not been? "Every Parsi knows that he is an Indian, in body and in soul, and that he has nothing to with anything that goes against India,—His Motherland."—Yours, etc.,

A PARSI.

HELP INDIAN INSURANCE COMPANIES.

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I was very interested to read Mr. Kershaw D. Khambatta's letter in your issue of 7th instant, but cannot understand why Indian insurance companies pay so much commission for new business.

There has just reached me a copy of an insurance "vade-mecum" published this year in India claiming to have "the proud privilege of being looked upon as an impartial and authoritative work of reference in this country." There in is gven a summary of accounts of 40 Indian life offices, and of 19 foreign life offices.

Of the 40 Indian companies, the "expense rate per cent. to first year's premium income" is, in fifteen instances over 100 per cent., 14 being below 100 per cent (still five of these 14 are shown at over 95 per cent.), and the ratios for the remaining eleven Indian offices are not given.

As regards foreign companies three of the nineteen have such ratios in excess of 100 per cent.

The "Expense ratio to total (Life Assurance) premium income" is, of course, much lower for all companies, but it does appear that a ridiculously high rate of procuration is being paid for new business, and it beroves all potential insures carefully to scrutimise the balance sheets of life assurance companies before choosing the concern to which to entrust their moneys for a long term of years.

An old established foreign company whose Policy I hold has an expense ratio of total life premium income very much below 20 per cent., and I would like to see our Indian offices handling their business at such a reasonable rate. The company assuring my life has over a crore of rupees invested in India, and non-Indian companies have between them investments exceeding 28 crores of rupees in India. With this knowledge it is difficult to follow Mr. Khambatta's reasoning, when applied to life assurance, that by supporting Indian Companies only we should save millions of money going away from India. The total annual premium income received in respect of life assurance in India is only between 6 and 7 crores of rupees (and over 50 per cent. of this is paid to companies constituted in India). So it would appear to be incorrect to state that foreign life insurance companies annually drain crores' worth of Indian premiums out of the country. Rather is it the case that the foreign companies send much more moneys into India than they take away!

If Mr. Khambatta's remarks apply only to fire and accident insurance, it may interest him to know that Indian insurance companies derive over one crore of premium for insurance other than life, effected out of India. Much of this is derived by them from Great Britain, and from America. Again our Indian companies send business, under systems of reinsurance, to England, France, Italy and other foreign companies, and they appear to do so for sound business reasons.—Your, etc.,

S. RAMDATT.

Bombay, June 7.

INDIAN CYCLISTS ON WORLD TOUR.

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—We shall be much obliged if you will kindly publish the following news in your well known paper.

We, a party of four Mr. Jafferali Essajee, Mr. Abbas Mohamedbhai Mr. Abdulali Hassenali, Mr. Jivanji Abdulhusein have joined together for the specific purpose of "Travelling Round the World" on push cycles and started from Nairobi a capital of Kenya Colony.

Our desire is to reach Durban via Pretoria then to cross Colombo from Durban and travel through the whole of Asia, after which we intend to our programme to include all the countries of the world. Although a very hazardous and dangerous task we took, but we feel sure that being Indians we shall receive all sympathy and assistanve throughout India from our brethren whre-ever may be.

We left Nairobi on 5th December 1929 passed Kenya Colony Tanganyika Territorry and entered in Portuguse East Africa, and travel upto now 5000 milss.

From Nairobi to Beira wherever may we reached we found our brethren in different places and they gave every kind of help and assistance for which we thank We think there is no more to add at present.—Yours, etc.,

We are,
Indians Cyclist Tour,
Beira, May 4.

A QUERY.

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I will be glad if you or any of your numerous readers will kindly inform me through the columns of your daily, if there are any agents in Bombay to represent the Bengal Waterproof Works, and if there are, the addresses of the agents, so that persons, who want Indian waterproof coats, may go in for them here soon.—Yours, etc.,

"BOYCOTTER."

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1925	22,18,500
1926	32,08,000
1927	38,77,000
1928	42,62,000
1929	51,22,500

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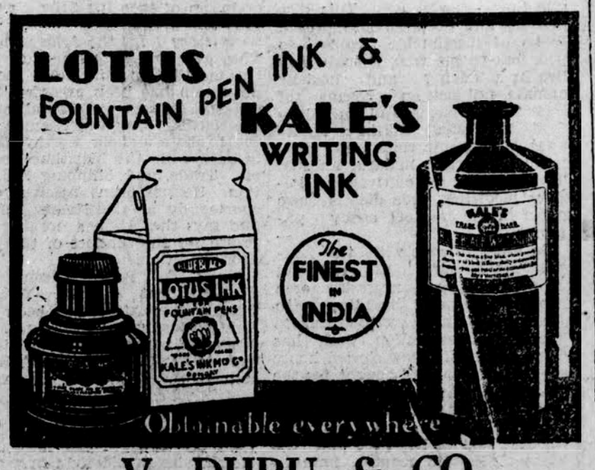

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LET MENJOU TEACH YOU ABOUT LOVE! HE'S UP-TO-THE-MINUTE IN HIS IDEAS ON THE SUBJECT!

TO-NIGHT AND **FASHIONS IN LOVE** THIS WEEK

He Talks, makes Love, Sings and Plays the Piano—and you hear everything! ALSO
SUNNY JIM in "HIS BACHELOR DADDIES"
UNIVERSAL TALKING COMEDY IN 2 REELS.
TWO SHOWS DAILY—6-30 & 10 (P.M.) MATINEE ON SAT. & SUNDAY—4 P. M.
WELLINGTON TALKIES DHOBI TALAO.

To-day at 4 P.M.
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NEW PATHE CINEMA
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Come, see, hear and enjoy the thrills that abound in this comedy drama synchronized with music.

PATHE SUPER GAZETTE.
FANCY THAT—COMEDY.
MICKEY THE MOUSE IN "PLOW BOY"—CARTOON.

Reduced prices for all performances.

EMPIRE THEATRE
4-30, 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
TIN GODS
featuring
THOMAS MEIGHAM
RENEE ADOREE
Drinking the dregs of the earth and about to strike dead bottom, A Cabaret Dancer shows him the light.

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4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ALL-TALKING ROMANCE
IN
OLD ARIZONA
featuring
EDMUND LOWE
WARNER BAXTER
DOROTHY BURGESS
Here are three of the greatest characters—the most vivid personalities that stage or screen has ever known.

ROYAL Opera House,
4-30, 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
Comedy Drama of Life Beyond the Footlights
"GOOD TIME CHARLEY"
featuring
HELENE COSTELLO
WARNER OLAND
CLYDE COOK
Glamorous Story of a Song and Dance man and his Dancing Daughter.
Warner Bros. Picture.

THE CAPITOL

TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW AT 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.
Reduced Prices to the 4 O'c Matinees.

MAD MERRY MELANGE
LAVISH FASHION SHOW
with Hollywood's Loveliest Models!

The **DUNCAN SISTERS** in **IT'S A GREAT LIFE**

A Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer ALL TALKING PICTURE

Brilliant Technicolour Spectacles!

Gorgeous Romance and Throbbing Story of Back-Stage Life and Love.

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APPEALING PATHOS—
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All-Talking All-Singing All-Dancing

GORGEOUS COMEDY RIOT!
Free List Absolutely Stopped.

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Well! here it is—See to-night

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JAY SOMNATH

(Mehta-Luhor Production)
A mighty Historical drama depicting the Glory of old Gujarat

ALSO STAGE DANCE
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MISS SHANTA
Sweet Music and Song

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LAMINGTON ROAD,
presents to-night and this week
International Pictures Corpn.'s Jewel Production

DEVADASI
OR
"THE TEMPLE MAID"

featuring Miss ZUBEIDA and supported by Mr. RAJA SANDO.

It is a picture showing the most inworthy system in name of religion to sacrifice charming girls for the life long servitude in temples where they often become victims to the passionate priests.

Daily (4) shows at 5, 7, 9 and 11 p.m.
Extra shows on Saturday, Sunday and Holidays at 3 p.m.

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RIPON THEATRE, Grant Road.
SATURDAY 14-6-30 At 8-30 P. M.
AND
SUNDAY 15-6-30 At 3-30 P. M.

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Plan Open At Theatre.
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In addition to the picture "DEVADASI"
A DAZZLING ATMOSPHERIC PROLOGUE
will be staged in which Zubeida, the star of the film, will dance, supported by Miss Rupwanti and Messrs. Lavangia and Khambatta.

Rialto Cinema

TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW AT 4, 6-30, 8-15 and 10 P. M.
N.B.—There will be an extra show at 8-15 p.m. during the whole week.

A Suttee to Chastity!

THE FAMOUS INDIAN ACTRESS
ZUBEIDA

PRODUCED BY THE ORIENTAL PICTURES CORPORATION LIMITED.

UNLIKE ANY OTHER FILM OF A SIMILAR NAME.

IN AND AS A
DEVADASI
OR BRIDE OF THE GODS.

A Thrilling Story of a Virtuous Girl dedicated to the Temple as a DEVADASI—her life-and-death struggles against the age-long depravity of the temple customs—the passionate infatuation of the head-priest—her glorious sacrifice for the sake of the purity of religion and the chastity of womanhood.

FREE LIST ENTIRELY STOPPED.

Second Glorious Week

CANON TO RIGHT OF THEM!
CANON TO LEFT OF THEM
CANON IN FRONT OF THEM!

and like those "six hundred" White-horseman dashes forth with a daylight message: Freedom—Breaking off the fetters, demand for Justice.—The cruel Rasiksinh gets his lesson from a man, who lives for his country—Every reel throbbing with life and vigour.

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SHARDA'S MASTERPIECE
Featuring Mr. KHALIL and Miss KUMUDINI.

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BOMBAY, SATURDAY, JUNE 14, 1930.

Muslims Not Apathetic To Fight For Freedom.

CONGRESS WORKING COMMITTEE'S FINDING.

COMMON SUFFERINGS AND TRAVAILS ARE BEST COMMUNAL SAFEGUARDS

ALLAHABAD, June 10.

Below is given the text of resolutions, which the All-India Congress Working Committee recorded during its sittings held at Allahabad on June, 4, 5, 6 and 7 with Pandit Motilal Nehru, the acting president, in the chair.

SPIRIT OF NON-VIOLENCE.

"On a careful survey of the progress of events in all parts of the country since its last meeting, this committee puts on record its thankful appreciation of the general spirit of non-violence, the cool courage and patient endurance of suffering displayed by the people under the grave provocation of cruel and unwarranted firings and brutal lathi assaults by the military and the police. The committee congratulates the country on this great achievement and warns the Government that no end of lawlessness committed in the name of law and order will deflect the people of India from their firm determination to win Swaraj at all costs.

WOMEN SATYAGRAHIS.

"This committee offers its respectful congratulations to all the women Satyagrahis who have been assaulted, ill-treated or imprisoned in the course of the present satyagraha campaign and assures them that the national movement has been greatly strengthened by their suffering and self-sacrifice. In particular this committee places on record its grateful appreciation of the patriotic services rendered by Srimatis Sarojini Naidu (ex-President of the Congress), Kamala Devi Chattopadhyaya, Rukmani Lakshmipathi, Satyavati Devati Devi, Mitra, Durgabai, Kamala Devi (Member All-India vi, and Anjali Ammal.

DACCA ENQUIRY COMMITTEE.

"The Working Committee deeply sympathises with the sufferers during the Dacca riots. It has received complaints making grave and serious charges against Government officials and others in connection with the said riots, but in the absence of fuller information appoints a committee consisting of Syts. N. R. Sarkar, Rajendralal Ray, Prabhu Dayal Himatsinghka, Atul Chandra Sen, Shamsuddin Ahmad, Mujibur Rahman (editor, the "Mussalman"), Chaudhri Asrafuddin Ahmad and Shyamapada Mukerji, with power to co-opt to make a full inquiry into the recent disturbances and take all the necessary steps to bring about a settlement of the differences between the Hindus and the Mussalmans of Dacca.'

MUSSALMANS AND NATIONAL MOVEMENT.

"This committee repels the charge of apathy to the national movement levelled by Government officials and interested persons against the Mussalmans of India and notes with satisfaction the patriotic part taken by them in the movement throughout the country, notwithstanding the strenuous efforts of officials and reactionaries to keep them out of it. In particular the committee puts on record its keen appreciation of the great stand made by the Mussalmans of the North-Western Frontier, the Punjab and Bombay for the present satyagraha campaign carried on by the Congress."

JAMIAT-UL-ULEMA.

"This committee welcomes the resolution of the Jamiat-ul-Ulema passed at their 9th annual session held at Amroha making common cause with the Congress in its campaign of civil disobedience for the attainment of complete independence and appealing to Mussalmans to strive for the liberty of their country and religion by joining the Congress wholeheartedly in the fight for freedom. This committee reiterates the resolution passed at the Lahore session of the Congress that no solution of communal questions will be acceptable to the Congress that does not give full satisfaction to the Mussalmans and other minorities and assures the Jamiat and Mussalmans in general that the Congress will at all times respect the liberty of all religious and cultures in India and appeals to Mussalmans to cast off all doubts and misgivings created in the minds of some in that respect by interested persons. The committee trusts that Hindus and Mussalmans fighting shoulder to shoulder will establish a spirit of comraderie which will be an effective safeguard against all communal differences."

CRITICISM OF REPRESSIVE POLICY.

One of the resolutions records a scathing criticism of the repressive policy of the Government, refers to the three ordinances and asserts that the statements issued by the Governor-General justifying these ordinances contain allegations which are contrary to facts showing that the Governor-General is either kept in complete ignorance of the actual happenings in the country or is intentionally ignoring them. The committee has, therefore, called upon the country to meet the situation thus created by publicly disobeying the three ordinances with calm and unflinching courage and strict observance of non-violence under the gravest provocation as heretofore and carry out fearlessly all the resolutions of the Congress the All-India Congress Committee and the Working Committee regardless of the said ordinances.

One of the resolutions referring to the 'barbarous atrocities' committed on the peaceful satyagrahis at Dharasana, Wadala, Contai and Tumluk warns the Government that 'it is only driving the iron deeper into the soul of the people whose determination cannot be shaken by the cruellest forms of torture.' The committee also conveyed to the satyagrahis of Dharasana, Wadala, Contai and Tumluk its heart-felt sympathy with their sufferings and its high admiration for their cool courage and patience endurance.

LUCKNOW DISTURBANCE.

In another resolution the committee points out certain facts about the occurrences of Lucknow disclosed by the committee of Mr. Habibullah and also by the personal investigation made by the Acting President of the All-India Congress Committee and Babu Purushottam Das Tandon and it further puts on record 'its definite and considered opinion that the communique of the commissioner of Lucknow relating to the said occurrences is wholly inaccurate and misleading and that the true facts are as stated in the commitee's resolution. It further welcomes the appointment of the Oudh Bar Association Committee of Enquiry and hopes that further light will be thrown on the incidents of the 25th and 26th May by its investigation. The Working Committee urges all those who have suffered or have any knowledge of those incidents to come forward fearlessly and make their statements before that committee.

The Working Committee has also recorded a resolution defining the duty from its point of view, of the Indians employed in the militerary and police forces of the Government in dealing with the Satyagrahis."—"Leader."

R. T. CONFERENCE INVITATIONS.

—:o:—

Mrs. Besant's Conditional Acceptance?

STRESS ON QUESTION OF DOMINION STATUS?

LAHORE, June 13.

According to the local Anglo-Indian daily invitations have been already sent for the Round Table Conference to Mrs. Besant, the Rt. Hon. V. S. Srinivasa Sastri and Mr. N. M. Joshi. The first person, it is reported, has accepted the same on the condition the question of granting full and immediate Dominion Status will be raised in the Conference. She has urged the Conference must also consider the Nehru Report, which represents the largest measure of agreement.

The paper further understands the Premier will make a statement on India just after the publication of the second volume of the Simon Report.—Free Press.

Rumanian Royal Family's Happy Reunion.

—:o:—

LONDON, June 12.

Budapest.—There has been a happy family reunion at Bukharest. On the arrival of Queen Marie in the evening, she was met by Carol, Nicholas and Crown-Prince Michael. The King affectionately kissed his mother and the party drove off in the motor-car.—Reuter.

France And General Act Of Arbitration.

—o—

LONDON, June 12.

Paris.—The Chamber by 567 votes to 13 has voted bills authorising France to adhere to the general Act of Arbitration approved by the Assembly of League in 1928 and the optional clause accepting jurisdiction of the Court of International Justice.

M. Briand in a speech gave an assurance that this would not deprive France of the right to maintain forces indispensable for her security.—Reuter.

NATIONAL FLAG SNATCHED AWAY.

Satyagrahis Prevented From Reaching Sholapur

LEADER JAILED FOR 1 YEAR.

BOMBAY, June 12.

Information has been received that 117 volunteers started from Poona for performing National Flag Satyagraha at Sholapur on June 11, by train as far as Panki station where they all got down and proceeded to Sholapur on foot. But before they reached Sholapur two lorryfulls of soldiers met them and 4 or 5 of them came out of the lorry first and and snatched away the National Flags which the Satyagrahis were carrying, threatening them with pistols. The whole company of soldiers then got down and formed a cordon and thus prevented the Satyagrahi volunteers from proceeding further. The deadlock still continues.

SATYAGRAHI LEADER JAILED.

It is earnt that out of the three National Flag Satyagrahis from Poona who had gone to Sholapur some time back, and about whom nothing was known further, the leader Sjt. Eka Bhote is reported to have been sentenced to undergo one year's rigorous imprisonment.—Free Press.

"Great Success" Of Young Loan.

—:o:—

LONDON, June 12.

New York.—The Young Loan list has been closed, the Loan having been oversubscribed. Its extent is not announced but the Loan is described as a "great success."—Reuter.

"Egoism" of Australian Authorities.

—:o:—

LONDON, June 12.

Milan.—Mussolini's brother Armaido writing in "Popolo D' Italia" attacks the "egoism" of the Australian authorities in preventing Italian workers from settling in Innisfail.—Reuter.

KARAVADI HOISTS NATIONAL FLAG.

—:o:—

Police Intervention Proves Unsuccessful

LADY VOLUNTEERS' COURAGE.

MADRAS, June 11.

A report from Karavdi says that the National Flag was hoisted there over a tree. After the function was over, the Police Officials came there to remove the flag. But the ladies, who were present there at the time, refused to allow the Police to remove the flag. The officials thereupon went back, but returned with a Circle Inspector and a posse of armed constables. The Circle Inspector ordered the crowd, including the ladies, to disperse, as they formed an unlawful assembly. But they, who had by this time, formed a cordon round the tree, refused to leave the place. The police, after some threats, left the place without touching anybody.—Free Press.

Miss Slade Goes To Shahpur.

—:o:—

VIRAMGAM, June 10.

Miss Miraben (Miss Slade) of Sabarmati Ashram has gone to Shahpur to help the injured women.—Free Press.

PRINCESS HELENE AS QUEEN.

LONDON, June 13.

Bukharest.—A Royal Proclamation authorises Princess Helene to bear the title of Her Majesty the Queen.—Reuter.

RAJAHMUNDRY JAIL OVERCROWDED.

—:o:—

Prisoners To Be Transferred To Madras.

MADRAS, June 11.

A report from Rajamundry states that the Central Jail has become overcrowded, and the Jail Superintendent has been requested to transfer at least 100 prisoners to Madras.—Free Press.

Police Barricade near Congress House. "Sholapur Day" procession stopped by the police cordon near the Congress House.

"Liberals Are Not Allies Of Reactionaries"

—:o:—

BUT THEY DO NOT APPROVE OF PRESENT ACTIVITIES.

Advice To Mahatma To Suspend Satyagraha

A PLEA FOR SECURING PEACE WITH HONOUR.

BOMBAY, June 13.

Sir Chimanlal Setalvad and Sir Cowasji Jehangir (Junior) in a joint statement representing the views of the Liberal Party generally observe:

It is necessary again to draw attention to the present serious political situation and to restate the position of many of us who have consistently made efforts for co-operation with Government to produce a peaceful and mutually agreeable solution of the Indian problem. Our continued support to the Round Table Conference plan and our opposition, genuine and consistent, to Civil Disobedience, must not be interpreted as evidence that on the major issue of our country's right to govern herself, we are willing to ally ourselves with forces which would retard the nation's progress and self-government. What we do not approve of is the method used by some of our countrymen to achieve the common end. We have witnessed during the past few weeks a tremendous national upheaval, quickening and awakening and although we have deplored and continue to deplore the means which have been adopted to give expression to it, means which are bringing with it a legacy of economic disturbance and moral, political and social unrest fraught with serious and dangerous consequences, no one can deny that the evidence to-day of the determination of the country to achieve self government is stronger than it has ever been in the past.

FLOWING STREAM OF NATIONAL ASPIRATION.

It must be apparent to any observer that behind organised lawlessness and even behind undisciplined lawlessness, there is a strong flowing stream of national aspiration which will not be checked by mere repression and force. We cannot too strongly emphasise our belief that the present problem before Government is not merely the question of preservation of law and order. The main and real problem is a political one. When Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru asked the British Government the question: "Do you mean business?" and when Mr. Jinnah points out that the root of this business is complete financial autonomy, they have in a few words presented the real crux of the problem. Government are evidently puzzled at the commercial and industrial classes joining and encouraging the Civil Disobedience movement. The open secret of it is that these classes have begun to despair of getting fair treatment and encouragement under the present system of administration. The insistence of certain people and certain sections of the press in England is that the hold on India should not be relaxed because England would thereby lose her best market. Such mischievous ideas have made the commercial and industrial classes very suspicious of British intentions, in spite of the repeated repudiation by Mr. Benn of the creed of exploitation. Those people in England who are advocating preservation of the Indian market for British products by keeping up English domination over India, are rendering the greatest disservice to England and the Empire. As pointed out by Mr. Benn... no force can compel the Indian peasant—or any Indian—to buy British products. A discontended India can and will, make the boycott of British goods effective, while we are sure, a contented free and prosperous India, will be a willing buyer of British goods, although no doubt she may try and produce, as far as possible, all her requirements. British trade will be more safe and thriving in a Dominion India than in India as a dependency.

CONVINCE INDIANS OF GOOD FAITH.

We feel sure that if once the people can be convinced of the complete good faith and sincerity of the intentions of the British Government, to make India a self-governing Dominion at the earliest possible moment, the situation will be very much eased. The announcement of the Viceroy of November last had the magical effect for some time to restore confidence, and people were prepared to put faith in the Labour Government and more so in Lord Irwin, for whom, all, including Mr. Gandhi and his following, have great respect and regard. But the unfortunate delay of many months in implementing that pronouncement and the still more unfortunate and unwise utterances of some statesmen in England suddenly brought back the public mind into its original state of belief. We are confident, even now, if it is made sufficiently clear that the outcome of the Round Table Conference will be to put proposals before Parliament for Dominion Self-Government for India, with necessary safeguards for the transition period, the civil disobedience movement will lose many of its present supporters.

SIMON SEVEN A DEAD WEIGHT.

This advice has been repeatedly proferred to Government from various quarters; but the ill-fated Simon Commission has hung like a dead weight over the Labour Party who made the mistake of agreeing to participate in it, and unless its recommendations meet adequately Indian desires, they are likely further to stimulate the present unrest. As far as one can judge from the first part of the Commission's report there is every indication of their recommendations being not of a character that will satisfy public opinion. Daily, the position of those who are standing for a peaceful solution by means of the Round Table Conference is becoming more and more difficult and it is sure to become impossible if the present deadlock continues. We consider it also our duty to make an appeal to those who are leading the Civil Disobedience movement. We know that we have in the past proferred advice to them which has been rejected.

"CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE A MISTAKE."

We think that in the best interests of the country we should re-

(Continued on page 9.)

ANTI-PICKETING ORDINANCE.

Anxiety To Force British Goods On India.

CALCUTTA, June 12.

The Indian Chamber of Commerce has wired to the Government of India protesting against the promulgation of the Ordinance directed against picketing of piece-goods and liquor shops and urging the repeal of the same.

The Chamber opines that picketing is a legitimate method of persuasion. When the Government refused to concede National demand the people have a right to adopt peaceful methods to prevent the use of foreign cloth.

The Chamber thinks the object of the Ordinance appears to be dictated by the Government's desire to help Britain and force goods into India against the wishes of the people by making picketing of foreign goods punishable, while the Government should help the endeavours of the people to make the country economically self-sufficient.—Free Press.

COURT MARTIAL'S SENTENCES ON GHARWAL RIFLES MEN.

1 Transported For Life: Another Gets 15 Years: The Rest 3 To 10 Years' R. I.

ABBOTTABAD, June 13.

The Court Martial has pronounced judgment in the case in which 17 men of 18th Gharwal Rifles were tried for disobeying orders during the last Peshawar disturbance.

One man has been sentenced to transportation for life, another to 15 years' imprisonment, and the remaining 15 to various terms ranging from three to ten years' rigorous imprisonment.—A. P.

Printed and published for the "Bombay Chronicle" Company Ltd. by KHARE PALONJI KANADA, at the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" Press, Ballard Estate, Bombay.